FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 068 9 April 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Warsaw Pact Proposes Nuclear-Free Zones in Europe AA 1
Pact Message to West AA 1
[PRAVDA 9 Apr]
'Consonant' With Gorbachev Appeal AA 4
[Shishkovskiy]
Lomeyko Holds News Conference AA 4
Reports, Comments on Upcoming U.S. Nuclear Test AA 5
Test Plans Provoke 'Indignation' AA 5
[Beloshapko]
Petitioners Complain of Reception AA 6
U.S. Postpones Test AA 7
Strong Winds Cause Postponement AA 7
Commentators Review U.S. Test Ban Stance AA 7
Explosions 'Intensify' Arms Race AA 7
[Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 6 Apr]
Policy 'Robbed of All Sense' AA 9
[Kornilov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Apr]
Russian Orthodox Synod Issues Peace Message AA 11
U.S. Seeks To Modernize Nuclear Potential AA 13
U.S. Senators Say Tests Needed for 'Star Wars' AA 13
U.S. Role in Chemical Weapons Ban Reviewed AA 14
[Abarenkov]
Vienna Forum Discusses Disarmament Issues AA 15
[Novilov in IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Hungary Supplies Instruments for Soviet Fusion Plants [MTI] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

USSR To Join Vienna Convention on Treaties CC 1
EEC Realigns Currency To Combat U.S. 'Pressure' [Ablamov] CC 1
Tsvetov Conducts Roundtable on Asia, Pacific CC 2
[(Khlynov), Tikhvinskiy, Petrov, Titarenko, Chichkanov, Dzasokhov]
U.S. Denounced for Attempts To 'Undermine' UN [Chernyshev] CC 8
WPC's 'Asia Week' To 'Demand' End of U.S. Policies [Tsvetov] CC 8
Gilashvili Views Middle East, World Issues CC 9
[Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR 4 Apr]
Kapitsa Chairs UNESCO Meeting in Moscow CC 12

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Receives Dobrynin, Gorbachev Message A 1
Soviet, U.S. UN Associations Meet; Arbatov Cited A 1
[Koryavin in IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]
Comment on U.S. Linking of Libya to Berlin Blast A 2
U.S. Uses Bombings as 'Pretext' [Beloshapko] A 2
Campaign Tied to Nuclear Tests [Levin] A 2
U.S. Accused of 'Double Morality' [IZVESTIYA 8 Apr] A 3
U.S. View of Terrorism, Regional Conflicts Decried A 4
[Shabayev]
APN Cited on Background to Black Sea Incident A 5
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 4 Apr]
Article Assesses Role of U.S. Airfield in Honduras A 6
[Zyubanov in PRAVDA 6 Apr]
U.S. To Sell China Parts To Modernize Fighters A 7
PRAVDA Cited on Activities of Peace Corps A 7
U.S. Intelligence Budget Finances 'State Terrorism' A 7
Gromyko, Lomeyko Address U.S. 'Neoglobalism' A 8
Schoolgirl Comments on U.S. Trip, Reagan Meeting A 9

CHINA

Mulatov Stresses Importance of USSR-PRC Cooperation B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRAVDA Views Japan Stage of Weinberger Tour [Ovchinnikov] C 1
Japanese Minister in Moscow for Fishing Talks C 1
ROK's Chon Tours Europe To Bolster Security [Kharkov] C 2
Comments on U.S.-S. Korean Military Cooperation C 3
Moscow Sees U.S. 'Aggression' C 3
DPRK on 'Team Spirit' Exercises C 4
[IZVESTIYA 7 Apr]
DPRK Envoy Comments on Cultural Accord Signing [Savchenko] C 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further on Weinberger's Regional Tour E 1
Filipinos Protest U.S. Presence [Fanton] E 1
Weinberger Seeks Depots in Thailand [Beloshapko] E 1
Leaves Bangkok for Canberra E 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

More on Angolan Downing of S. African Plane J 1
[Nikonov in IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]
ANC Official Calls for Release of Leaders J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Honduras Counters U.S. Claims on Aid Request K 1
RSFSR Justice Minister Visits Nicaragua K 1

WARSAW PACT PROPOSES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES IN EUROPE

Pact Message to West

PM091306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

["Socialist Countries Proposal in the Interest of Freeing Europe From Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] The address by the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the European nations, the United States, and Canada on the question of establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe was given to the Embassies of Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United States, Turkey, Finland, France, Switzerland, Sweden, and Yugoslavia at the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry on 8 April 1986, as agreed by the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The document is being handed over to the other European nations and Canada through the Bulgarian Embassies in Moscow, Belgrade, Berne, London, Luxembourg, Paris, and Rome.

The latest initiative by the allied Socialist countries is a concrete manifestation of the agreed foreign policy course worked out at the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

It accords with the program for establishing a nuclear-free world advanced in Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement and with the proposals set out in the communique of the Warsaw meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states express the hope that the European countries, the United States, and Canada will give attention to the address and respond to it in a constructive spirit. Address by the Warsaw Pact member-states to the European states, the United States, and Canada on the Question of Establishing Nuclear-Free Zones in Europe:

In today's complex international situation, when the peoples of Europe and the whole of mankind are faced with a question in all its acuteness -- to live in peace or to perish in nuclear war -- the Warsaw Pact member-states believe that decisive actions and specific measures are necessary more than ever in order to immediately end the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race; to prevent its spread into space; and to begin disarmament and the elimination of the nuclear threat.

In connection with this, they support the program put forward by the Soviet Union for the total elimination everywhere of nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of this century, a program that also envisages the reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces.

They are convinced that the implementation of nuclear disarmament would lead to the creation of a secure peace for all the European peoples, and for the peoples of the whole planet. The complete elimination of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and United States in Europe would be an exceptionally important initial step in the cause of freeing the European Continent from nuclear arms, and of strengthening European Security.

Proposals for the creation of zones free of nuclear arms in different areas of the European Continent, which the Warsaw Pact member-states consistently and persistently support, follow in the general line of efforts to remove the nuclear threat. They note that in several areas of the world, nonnuclear zones are already a political reality.

The creation of nonnuclear zones in Europe at the present time is as topical as ever. Here, as nowhere else, the concentration of armed forces and armaments has reached dangerous limits. The level of nuclear confrontation is high and the risk of an accidental breakout of nuclear war great.

It is the belief of the member-states that the creation of nuclear zones in Europe would promote a strengthening of security for participant countries in such zones, as well as European and universal security; consolidation of stability and mutual trust; a restoration of detente; a reduction in armed forces and armaments; a strengthening of the procedure relating to the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons; and an expansion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The creation of nonnuclear zones is closely linked with the development of good-neighborliness, mutual understanding, and cooperation.

The governments of a number of other European states are also in favor of the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe. This idea enjoys the support of parliaments, political parties, and broad public circles. Proposals on the establishment of such zones in the continent have been put forward as an important measure for strengthening confidence at the Stockholm conference, and are being examined at other international forums. The United Nations attaches great importance to the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

The Warsaw Pact member-states are against the buildup of nuclear arms both in Europe and everywhere in the world. They are in favor of halting further siting of nuclear arms on the continent, in favor of the reduction of nuclear arms, and for the complete liberation of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear arms. Their proposals on this account remain valid.

The Warsaw Pact member-states base their views on the fact that the realization of proposals for the creation of zones completely free of nuclear weapons in various regions of Europe depends on political will, and on the joint decision of the interested states of the corresponding regions. Further efforts on their part, and an increase in the constructive contribution on the part of other states, are required. Accords for the creation of nuclear-free zones should correspond to the commonly recognized norms of international law, and should secure a reliable observance of their genuinely nuclear-free status with appropriate verification.

Moreover, states possessing nuclear weapons should take on an obligation to strictly respect the status of nuclear-free zones, and refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against states forming part of such zones.

The Warsaw Pact member-states are convinced that the creation and effectiveness of nonnuclear zones depend to a large extent also on how other states, above all nuclear ones, view them. They noted that the USSR, resolutely supporting the creation of nonnuclear zones in Europe, expresses its readiness to give the appropriate guarantees to such zones and they expect the United States and also Britain and France to manifest the same attitude.

The allied states welcome the efforts of corresponding states designed to create a nonnuclear zone in northern Europe. The prospect of consolidating the current virtually nonnuclear status of this region is becoming more realistic, thanks to the readiness of the USSR to give the appropriate guarantees to the countries that are members of this zone by concluding multilateral or bilateral agreements with them.

Similar guarantees by the United States, Britain, and France would help to raise the effectiveness of this zone. The member-states of the Warsaw Pact also note the readiness of the USSR to undertake other concrete steps for the implementation of the idea of creating a nonnuclear zone in northern Europe.

They also come out in favor of the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons in the Balkans, and of efforts to strengthen security, and to develop trust, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Balkan states. They welcome the multilateral dialogue on this question which has begun between the Balkan states and call on them to continue and deepen it.

The Warsaw Pact member-states support Sweden's proposal to create a corridor free of battlefield nuclear arms along the line where the states of the Warsaw Pact and those of NATO meet. They believe that, in order to raise the effectiveness of the corridor, it should be widened on both sides of the line of contact, taking into account the tactical-technical characteristics of these arms. It would be possible to begin creating this corridor with central Europe.

Adoption by the Soviet Union and the United States of a mutual commitment to refrain from siting any nuclear arms on the territory of states where there are no such weapons, and also not to build up stocks of nuclear arms and not to replace them with new ones in those countries where they are already sited, would be of great significance for the practical implementation of the idea of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe. At the same time, it is necessary that nonnuclear states, on whose territory nuclear arms are not at present sited, do not allow such arms to be sited on their territory. These measures would assist the prevention of the territorial proliferation of nuclear arms, the limitation of the nuclear arms race, the safeguarding of the balance of forces at the lowest level, and the preservation of the de facto nuclear-free status of those states on whose territory there are no nuclear arms.

Taking as a premise the need to free Europe of the nuclear threat; desiring the total elimination of nuclear arms from the lives of peoples; bearing in mind the experience that has been acquired in the sphere of forming nuclear-free zones and the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act; and striving to develop the all-European process, the Warsaw Pact member-states:

-- Appeal to the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada to embark on energetic actions to implement the proposals for formation of zones free of nuclear weapons on the European Continent;

-- Call for support for the efforts of states that advocate the formation of nuclear-free zones, including their efforts in the relevant international forums;

-- Express their readiness to take part in the conducting of an intensified and specific exchange of opinions between the appropriate interested states with the aim of furthering the implementation of practical steps toward creating nonnuclear zones in northern Europe and on the Balkans;

-- Speak out in favor of talks being held between the interested states on the matter of creating a corridor free of nuclear weapons battlefield in the center of Europe.

Member-states of the Warsaw Pact are convinced that the nuclear danger can and must be removed. This demands the vigorous and decisive action of all states, nuclear and nonnuclear; all participants in military and political alliances; the neutral and the nonaligned. The creation of nonnuclear zones on the European Continent should become an important step on the road to ensuring the security of peoples in this continent, and ridding Europe of nuclear weapons.

'Cousonant' With Gorbachev

LD081928 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact member-countries have addressed to European states, and also to the United States and Canada, a new proposal directed at delivering Europe from nuclear weapons. It is a matter of the pressing need to support the efforts of the world public, which is demanding the creation of nuclear-free zones on the continent. It is the conviction of the states of the Warsaw Pact that the creation of such zones would contribute to the strengthening of not only European, but also overall security.

For their part the Warsaw Pact states confirm their readiness to take part in the holding of a deepened and specific exchange of opinions among the interested countries with the aim of promoting the realization of practical steps in creating nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans. The new initiative of the allied socialist countries is another manifestation of the coordinated foreign policy line worked out at the Sofia conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It is consonant with the program for the creation of a nuclear-free world put forward in the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January, and also with the proposals set out in the communique of the recent meeting of the foreign ministers committee in Warsaw.

Lomeyko Holds News Conference

LD081652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1552 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr (TASS) -- The Warsaw Pact countries' appeal to the European states, the United States, and Canada on the creation in various parts of Europe of zones totally free of nuclear weapons is explained by the need to take specific efforts to create a nuclear-free world, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated here at a press conference today.

The formation of nuclear-free zones would be a concrete step on the path toward reducing the nuclear danger and toward creating a nuclear-free Europe, and a nuclear-free world. This is the sense of the Warsaw Pact countries' initiative, which aims at searching for ways of finding points of contact and mutually acceptable agreements.

One of the main reasons for the fact that up to now the idea of creating nonnuclear zones in Europe has been coming up against resistance and is not being implemented lies in pressure from the U.S. Administration -- specifically, on NATO member-countries in northern Europe -- and in the overall negative U.S. attitude toward this idea, Vladimir Lomeyko said. The negative stance of the United States regarding the creation of a nonnuclear zone in the Balkans is also well-known. Therefore, a response to the question of how realistic is the creation of a nonnuclear zone in the Balkans depends on the political will, persistence, and specific efforts of the interested countries, and on the political responsibility of those state figures on whom the growing pressure from the United States falls.

As for the USSR, its position is clear. We support the creation of nonnuclear zones and are prepared to guarantee nonnuclear status: in other words, never to threaten with nuclear weapons and not to use them against countires where there are none of these weapons, Lomeyko stressed.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent noted at the press conference that Chicago had declared itself a nuclear-free city, and he asked in this connection whether there were towns in the USSR which had done likewise.

In the Soviet Union the need does not arise to declare individual towns nuclear-free, because there is no conflict between the wishes of the populations of individual towns and the wishes of the government, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs representative replied.

The Soviet Union is in favor of not just individual towns, but the whole of Europe, becoming nuclear-free. Additionally, Mikhail Gorbachev's 15 January statement proposes a specific program for freeing the whole world from nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately, in those countries whose governments are not embarking upon a specific program for eliminating nuclear weapons, the demand arises for individual towns to declare themselves nuclear-free. This demand illustrates the mood of the population, which supports the idea of eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and the idea of a nuclear-free world, the head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized.

REPORTS, COMMENTS ON UPCOMING U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

Test Plans Provoke 'Indignation'

LD081210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Excerpt] Hello Comrades! We have already reported that the United States has planned a nuclear test under the code-name "Might Oak" for today at the Nevada site. As is known, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his address on Soviet television would not carry out nuclear explosions even after March 31 if the United States acted likewise. Our country otherwise would be forced in the interests of its own security to renew nuclear tests. For this reason the explosion planned for today in Nevada is not simply a regular test: This explosion, if it is carried out, will nullify the exclusively favorable opportunity for ending the nuclear arms race and for making the first but very important step in the cause of preventing nuclear war.

Along with the U.S. nuclear test the hopes of the world public tied to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions will also be nullified. It is no surprise that Washington's actions have provoked throughout the world, including in the U.S. itself, a storm of indignation.

Petitioners Complain of Reception

LD081729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee -- deputy chairman of the committee, writer Borovik; Cosmonaut-airman Grechko; doctor of physical and mathematical sciences (Masseyevich); IZVESTIYA political observer Matveyev; members of the committee, poet Kazakova and USSR People's Artist Matveyev -- visited the U.S. Embassy in the Soviet Union today. They handed a petition to a counsellor at the embassy addressed to U.S. President Reagan voicing Soviet public concern over the U.S. Administration's intention to conduct a new test of a nuclear device in the state of Nevada on 8 April.

After the petition had been handed in, a TASS correspondent asked Genrikh Borovik to describe how it went. We all had the impression that our completely peaceful arrival at the embassy startled the staff there, the writer said. We were in an anteroom of the embassy, shut in between two doors. Apart from us there was a U.S. Marine and a woman secretary seated there behind bulletproof glass screens. And next to them, by a door leading into an inner room was a young woman with an electromagnetic probe for searching visitors. After a few minutes an anxious-looking bearded man in a bow tie came out to us saying he was a security officer. We told him we wanted to hand our petition to U.S. Ambassador Hartman. The officer went away.

After some time he came back saying that neither the ambassador nor any senior embassy staff were there and that as a security officer he was prepared to accept the petition. We objected that we could hand it only to a senior diplomat to whom we wished to talk about the Soviet people's alarm over the nuclear explosions in Nevada. The officer once again went away somewhere, and eventually Economic Counsellor (Ober) came out to us. Having told him the purpose of our visit we inquired whether we were to continue the conversation in the anteroom, measuring roughly 1.5 by 2.5 meters, between closed doors or whether it might not be more comfortable talking in a normal setting. The counsellor shook his head in dismay and replied that the regulations do not permit this. We are afraid of terrorists. That surprised us and made us laugh: Surely it could not be that at the U.S. Embassy in our country there reigns the same hysteria as is whipped up on that country's territory overseas.

We said that our intentions were most peaceful and expressed surprise at such a nervous reaction to the simple handing-over of a letter. Mr (Ober) replied that if we had warned them about our visit in advance...We had not had time to warn you in advance; the nuclear blast in Nevada is to take place on 8 April, we replied. This is not a courtesy visit; our purpose is to convey to your government an appeal from Soviet people to change the decision about the blast before it is too late.

In the end, Genrikh Borovik said in conclusion, Mr (Ober) took the petition and promised to confer with his superiors about what to do with it. He was holding our sheet of paper as though it were burning his hands. American staff at the embassy could be seen in a huddle behind two glass doors. They too were not allowed into our anteroom, though under which antiterrorist regulations I cannot imagine.

U.S. Postpones Test

LD082127 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] According to news reports, the United States has postponed a nuclear blast at the Nevada proving range slated for Tuesday. The French news agency and UPI say a spokesman for the United States Energy Department has declined to elaborate on the reason or report any details.

Strong Winds Cause Postponement

LD091102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The new nuclear explosion planned by the Reagan administration for 8 April was postponed for technical reasons. This was reported to the UPI news agency by representatives of the Department of Energy. They said the postponement was caused by strong winds that would have carried the dust cloud raised by the explosion toward populated areas. Moreover, they stressed that the test would be carried out as soon as the weather permits.

COMMENTATORS REVIEW U.S. TEST BAN STANCE

Explosions 'Intensify' Arms Race

PM081300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "SDI's Nuclear Trigger"]

[Text] U.S. militarist circles have always fought against ending nuclear weapons tests, mobilizing every layer of political power at their disposal.

However, there have been major statesmen in postwar U.S. history who have become aware and appreciative of a grim truth: Even so-called "experimental explosions" of weapons of mass destruction not only bring a dangerous intensification of the arms race but also have a destructive impact on the environment.

During a trip to the western United States in 1963 President Kennedy was shown a large crater in New Mexico. It had been formed as a result of an underground nuclear explosion carried out there. Two U.S. nuclear scientists who accompanied the President on the trip enthusiastically described to him their work to devise a smaller but more powerful nuclear bomb. Kennedy listened without comment and then, finding himself alone with one of his advisers, observed: How is it possible to talk about such a matter with enthusiasm! People assure me that it is essential to continue nuclear weapons tests to produce a "clean bomb." But what difference does it make how millions of people will be killed!

Aware of the consequences of the unlimited continuation of nuclear tests and conscious of the pressure of world, including U.S. public opinion, President Kennedy's administration signed with our country and Britain in that same year of 1963 a treaty on a partial ban on nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water.

The U.S. President's trip to the west of the country, during which he was shown the crater caused by the underground nuclear explosion in New Mexico, took place after he had decided to sign the aforementioned treaty. It was only some time after his death, in a book published in the United States in 1972, that three very close advisers to J. Kennedy shared their recollections of his attitude toward the nuclear test ban. The book describes how fervently ordinary Americans responded to the treaty's conclusion. Military circles in Washington, however, greeted it with a gnashing of teeth. A bitter struggle began in Congress. On 24 September 1963, when the Senate had approved the treaty after heated debate, Kennedy went off on the aforementioned trip. This is what the book's authors write: "The President discovered that the audience he was addressing in the west showed much more enthusiasm for the nuclear test ban treaty than for the (White House) plans to protect natural resources." And up to that time Kennedy had thought it was the latter issue which was the most popular. Seeing how things stood, he made the ending of nuclear explosions the main theme of his speeches and received an enthusiastic reception everywhere.

Does it need to be spelled out that we are not dealing here simply with recent history? The world community, in the proper meaning of that term, including the vast majority of Americans, demands a positive response in Washington to the Soviet Union's goodwill and to the readiness it has shown to work to obtain, in concert with the United States, an all-embracing, complete ban on all nuclear tests in the world. As in 1963, the USSR and the United States can and must set an example of a responsible attitude toward this topical question.

As was the case 23 years back, the pillars of the powerful military-industrial complex in the United States are bitterly opposed to a complete cessation of nuclear tests, because they are eager to develop new kinds of weapons of mass destruction. And from this standpoint it can be said that a complete ban on such tests, since this depends on Washington's stance, is being sacrificed to the Pentagon's "star wars" program. Let us explain what is meant here.

There is much evidence from members of the present American Administration, up to and including the White House chief, the U.S. secretary of defense, and other figures, who speak unambiguously about the fact that the underground nuclear explosions being carried out by the American military are an important part of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), that is to say, the spreading of the arms race into outer space.

Thus, in a recent speech, Pentagon chief C. Weinberger acknowledged that study of the potention for destroying an enemy missile "using nuclear energy" -- nuclear explosions -- is one avenue of the SDI program.

Representative E. Markey has described the tests of nuclear-pumped X-ray lasers being conducted by the Pentagon as a key element of the "star wars" program.

The Soviet side has has repeatedly pointed out that a refusal by the United States to commit itself, together with other countries, not to proceed with the militarization of outer space would have the most fatal consequences for the cause of disarmament and, therefore, for the fortunes of world peace.

Will the complete ban on nuclear tests, which the world community is seeking, not be sacrificed to the Pentagon's "star wars" program? The question is a legitimate and urgent one.

Policy 'Robbed of All Sense'

PM081421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Yu. Kornilov article under the rubric "The Comprehensive Peace Program": "Central Avenue"]

[Text] The modern world is complex and multifaceted, filled with concerns and hopes. A keen, intense struggle rages in the international arena. The arms race unleashed by imperialism has led to a situation where the 20th century is nearing its end in world politics overshadowed by this question: Will mankind manage to escape the nuclear danger, or will the policy of confrontation, leading to the increased likelihood of nuclear conflict, prevail? The atmosphere of nuclear confrontation dictates the need to double and treble our efforts to overcome the negative trends that have grown up in the world arena in recent years. It calls for new approaches, methods, and forms of mutual relations between the various social systems, states, and regions.

The profound, genuinely scientific analysis of the nature and scale of the nuclear threat carried out by the CPSU Central Committee and vividly expressed in the documents of the 27th party congress made it possible to formulate a conclusion of great theoretical and practical significance, namely that objective conditions have now emerged in the international arena in which the confrontation between socialism and capitalism can proceed solely and exclusively in the forms of peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry; in the conditions of the total unacceptability of nuclear war, not confrontation, but peaceful coexistence between systems must become the law in interstate relations. On the basis of this inescapable political axiom, the congress stressed that the struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race and for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace is the party's main line in the world arena.

An all-embracing program for this struggle, taking the form of an alloy of the philosophy of the formation of a secure world in the nuclear and space age and a platform of concrete actions, was put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and developed in the congress documents. "It is a question specifically of a concrete plan of action with a strict time frame," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress stressed. "The USSR intends to strive persistently for its implementation, seeing this as the central avenue of its foreign policy in the coming years."

The large-scale Soviet initiatives are at the center of the world public's attention. The international reactions to them are to be found in millions of lines of print in newspapers and magazines and thousands of kilometers of teletype tape. Of course, these reactions are not identical -- they depend on the positions expressed by the particular mass information organ and the forces behind it. But if we highlight the basic, main element from among the flow of remarks, there is every reason to say: The Soviet initiatives have been assessed on all continents as historic in their scale and significance, because their implementation would open up for mankind a fundamentally different phase of development and an opportunity to concentrate on creation alone. It is stressed particularly that the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state arises from the humane nature of the socialist society, which is free of exploitation and oppression and has no classes or social groups with an interest in unleashing wars, and that this policy is indissolubly linked with the strategic tasks of the USSR's accelerated socioeconomic development and expresses the Soviet people's one desire -- to engage in creative labor and live in peace with all the peoples.

And that is indeed so. What, in fact, are the basic principles of the program for universal security through disarmament which is today the pivot of Soviet foreign policy strategy and tactics? The core of this program, which is based on the premise that true security in our age is guaranteed not by an extremely high level, but by an extremely low level of the strategic balance, is the proposal on the elimination of nuclear weapons by stages, with a ban on space strike arms. Mankind can and must enter the 3d millenium free from the fear of nuclear catastrophe. A real step along the path to this goal is the complete ending and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, because not conducting such tests means beginning to move toward the elimination of nuclear arsenals. At the same time the USSR is in favor of completely eliminating chemical weapons. Renouncing other weapons of mass destruction. Making conventional arms and armed forces the subject of agreed reductions. Bringing into play the entire existing system of talks and ensuring the best possible performance of disarmament mechanisms. There is no weapon in the world which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis with the use of effective verification; with a view to ending the accelerated material preparations for war, our country, which advocates that the whole range of disarmament problems be examined as a whole, is prepared to go as far as other states are prepared to go. "By getting rid of the spine-chilling fear of the nuclear winter, you~ unprecedented actions and long-term plans create the potential and engender hopes for a flowering spring in a world without nuclear weapons -- weapons of mass destruction," the American Communist leader Gus Hall stated from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress.

That is one approach to the pivotal international problem of today -- the problem of war and peace; an approach which is a model of comprehensive analysis of the realities of the age and of the present-day international situation. But there are still forces in the world which adhere to a different approach, indeed a diametrically opposed approach to the same problem. Characteristically, during the very period in which the world has been warmly welcoming the program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress for disarmament and for ensuring the reliable security of all states and peoples -- during that very period, the U.S. President, the Pentagon chief, and other leaders of the American Administration have been delivering a series of addresses and speeches publicizing the thesis that strength and strength alone is the "most convincing argument" of American foreign policy. "The summit meeting opened the door to a world of hope," M.S. Gorbachev noted in his interview for the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. "But how people connected with the U.S. military-industrial complex took fright at this ray of light! How forcefully they flung themselves upon this 'door' to slam it shut!"

Acting as the locomotive of militarism in the international arena, the United States stubbornly refuses to resolve the main, fundamental question -- that of preventing an arms race in space. Regarding strategic arms and medium-range systems, the old American proposal, which is calculated to secure unilateral advantages, is repeated. Instead of untying the European missile "knot," they try to tie it still tighter. A storm of public indignation was aroused by Washington's refusal to respond to the USSR's good initiative and consent to the ending of all nuclear tests. Also of considerable importance is the way in which the U.S. ruling circles reject or block all peace-loving initiatives -- ostentatiously, arrogantly, with disregard for the opinion of the world community. No sense of realism or responsibility!

History has confirmed repeatedly that attempts by the U.S. imperialist circles to achieve military superiority over the USSR have always failed. That was the case with the attempt at nuclear blackmail, in response to which the USSR created its own nuclear shield. The same thing happened when the United States tried to outstrip our country in terms of the might of the nuclear arsenal; and the same will happen with any other attempt to violate the parity of strategic forces.

Today too, the Soviet Union is ready and able to do everything to respond suitably to any aggressvie designs and protect its own security. The imperialist circles' hopes of hiding from retribution a re illusory.

At the same time this should be said equally clearly: The potential and nature of modern weapons are such that the policy of confrontation and antagonism is robbed of all sense. Statistics show: Between 1601 and 1700 -- a whole century -- 3.3 million people died in wars; between 1701 and 1800, 5.2 million; and between 1801 and 1913, 5.6 million. World War I cost mankind 10 million dead and 20 million crippled, and World War II took more than 50 million human lives. And what would a military conflagration mean to the planet today, when the nuclear arsenals stockpiled in the world are such that specialists argue only about how many times or dozens of times over mankind could be eliminated?!

The world has become too small and fragile for wars or any kind of "strong-arms methods," and the awareness of this fact is -- albeit with great difficulty -- finding its way through imperial ambitions, through the dense layer of preconceptions and prejudice, to penetrate the thinking of many representatives of the ruling class in the NATO states. "Only fools could stand up for victory in a nuclear war now," U.S. President J. Kennedy stated back in the early sixties. And here is a remark, dated March of this year, from another former White House incumbent -- R. Nixon: "Forty years ago the United States had a monopoly of nuclear weapons -- it had nine atom bombs, while the Soviet Union had no such bombs. Today the United States and the USSR have more than 10,000 nuclear warheads each, installed on intercontinental weapons, and the smallest of them is 10 times more powerful than the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. In these conditions, to continue the nuclear arms race is madness."

Madness true enough, but what is the way out? It lies in realizing clearly, in formulating the foundations of foreign policy, that in the nuclear age you cannot find reasonable solutions -- either international or domestic -- on the nuclear path. This is what the Soviet Union emphasizes again and again.

Time will tell whether the Western ruling circles, above all the United States, having soberly assessed the realities of the modern world, will be able to renounce the political philosophy of hegemonism and the militarist doctrines which life refutes. As for our country, it proceeds on the basis that however great the threat to peace created by the policy of the aggressive circles of imperialism, world war is not a fatal inevitability. Success in the battle against war must be achieved without fail, it was stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress. The CPSU sees active participation in this battle as the very essence of its foreign policy strategy.

ORTHODOX SYNOD ISSUES PEACE MESSAGE

LD081352 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- The present-day reality requires urgent measures to deliver mankind completely from the nuclear threat, the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Chruch said in a message on war and peace in a nuclear age.

The message was circulated at a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Moscow Patriarchate's publishing department today.

Speaking there, Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galich said the Russian Orthodox Church, which is active in the worldwide peace-making movement, has found it essential "ahead of the 1,000 anniversary of the Christianization of Russia in 1988 to sum up the experience of the religious interpretation of the problems of war and peace and define the pressing tasks of saving peace and the very life on earth from destruction in a nuclear conflagration."

He said it has taken two years to draw up the message which contains such chapters as "Christian attitude to war" and "Christian understanding of peace" and sets forth the reasons for reinterpreting the views on war and peace.

The message said: "Our time is characterized by peoples' search for political and economic independence, for social justice, for the development of their own identities, for building such a society as will ensure life in dignity for its every member.

"But the legitimate desire of peoples to follow their own ways of development has been often met not with understanding but opposition on the part of many powers that be.

"A strongest manifestation of it is the policy pursued today by U.S. ruling circles. Ascribing the natural processes of liberation and development that go on in the world to the intervention of the Soviet Union, they maintain a policy of confrontation towards our country, reinforcing this policy by their search for military superiority, which has found its manifestation in the arms race.

"All this has led to the escalation of international tension and increased the threat of a nuclear war." Naturally enough, the message added, the increasing threat of war has caused profound concern among religious, public and political figures, scientists and many other peace-makers from all walks of life. It recalled that Christian world outlook has made a certain impact on international relations. "Both in theory and in practice, Christians have sought to realize in the world the principles of truth," the message remarked.

From the Christian point of view, it added, "The notion of moral truth in international relations should be based on the following basic principles: 1) love of one's neighbours, of one's people and homeland, 2) the recognition of the needs of other nations and 3) the conviction that the welfare of one's nation cannot be promoted by immoral means."

The commandment to live, it emphasized, should not serve to cover the evil. "It is absolutely impossible to interpret this appeal to be kind and humble in personal human relations in terms of spineless contemplation of atrocities and injustices being inflicted on our neighbours," the message said. It recalled the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which were flattened by atomic bombings, and added:

"The disastrous physical consequences of a nuclear war are terrifying not only because an unpredictable number of people will be killed. They will be no less terrible for the survivors". That is why it is a moral imperative not to make first use of nuclear weapons, the message said.

A large part of the message dealt with the arms race, condemning it as "an inhuman waste of resources", natural, material and manpower.

"The arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, does not only bring the world nearer to a possible nuclear disaster," the message said. "Even today, it has become one of the most terrible evils which humanity has ever experienced. It reveals the sinful squander of resources which have been given by God to human beings for living and rational use."

The Holy Synod voiced approval for the program for bringing about disarmament and ridding the earth of nuclear weapons stage by stage by the end of this century, which was unveiled by the Soviet state in the middle of January 1986. The Soviet program provides for the USSR and the United States to jointly renounce the development of space strike weapons.

The message said: "We call upon the governments of all nuclear powers to gather courage to embark on the road of delivering the earth from nuclear weapons."

It stressed that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The message defined the tasks of the Christians and non-religious peace-makers in protecting peace and justice for all mankind. It stressed the importance of detente, peaceful co-existence, respect for legal norms, first of all the U.N. Charter, and a search for ways of defusing political tension.

"The United Nations Organization has declared 1986 the year of peace," the message said. "We welcome this decision and hope that every state in the world will make in this year its own contribution to achieving a lasting, just and universal peace."

U.S. SEEKS TO MODERNIZE NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

LD081541 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 8 TASS -- The Reagan administration, which is going ahead with the most ambitious program for the development of nuclear weapons of new types in the past 20 years, is simultaneously seeking ways to expand and modernize the whole of the U.S. nuclear potential. THE WASHINGTON POST says that the administration would like to rebuild the existing plants producing tritium, uranium and plutonium and to set up new laboratories to study the possible use of the energy of nuclear explosions for the "star wars" program.

U.S. SENATORS SAY TESTS NEEDED FOR 'STAR WARS'

LD090619 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 9 TASS -- Prominent U.S. Politicians Senators Edward Kennedy, Charles Mathias, Gary Hart and a number of other lawmakers told a press conference at the U.S. Congress that having taken an obstructionist stand on the issue of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, the Reagan administration let the opportunity to arrest and reverse the arms race pass. Senator Kennedy stressed that President Reagan's intention to go ahead with nuclear testing undermined the prospects for control over armaments. He said that the reason behind the Reagan administration's unwillingness to join the moratorium is that continued nuclear explosions were needed for the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

Senator Claiborne Pell considers that the U.S. moves to go ahead with nuclear tests would be an irrational step detrimental to the United States itself. He emphasized that there were no reasons whatsoever to conduct nuclear tests at a time when the Soviet Union abided by the moratorium introduced by it. Senator Tom Harkin said that common sense and security considerations imperatively dictated the need to work for achieving a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

U.S. ROLE IN CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN REVIEWED

LD090649 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- by TASS commentator Valeriy Abarenkov.

The convention on the prohibition of the development production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction was opened for signing 14 years ago, on April 10, 1972.

In 1975, the convention entered into force.

The USSR and its allies proposed a simultaneous ban on bacteriological and chemical weapons, because both were directed at destroying people, all living things. The stance of the Western countries, first of all the United States, prevented that.

Nevertheless, the convention became the first practical step towards disarmament: It provided for the destruction of a whole group of the most dangerous weapon of mass annihilation.

Moreover, the parties to the convention undertook the pledge to continue talks in good faith with a view to prohibiting chemical weapons as well.

Regrettably, the aim has not been achieved so far, and not because the problem of banning chemical weapons has lost its significance. On the contrary. There were only five countries which possessed chemical weapons in 1963. Now their number is 13-15.

The world is facing the threat of the production of new, ever more deadly types of chemical weapon -- binary ones. The Reagan administration is seeking congressional approval for their production, banned by Congress from 1969.

Congress seems to be giving in, although with several reservations. It is clear that such a step will only complicate the current talks on prohibiting chemical weapons.

The problem of banning chemical weapons is beset with difficulties due to the character of chemical production, which makes it hard to verify compliance with an agreement.

Statesmanlike approach should prevail here. It should be based, firstly on the firm commitment to seek the prohibition of chemical weapons, and, secondly, on the aspiration to create a proper political atmosphere that would facilitate advancement towards this objective.

Concrete ideas and proposals have already been advanced: to create zones free from chemical weapons, for instance, in Europe, or to agree on the further non-proliferation of these weapons.

The main thing is that actions in this area should not lose from sight the central task of ultimately banning chemical weapons.

VIENNA FORUM DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT ISSUES

PM081310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch: "Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] Vienna -- A dialogue meeting on problems of peace and security was held here at the initiative of the International Forum for Ties Between Peace-Loving Forces.

Taking part in it were representatives of more than 20 countries and a number of international organizations. The Soviet delegation was headed by Academician V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Ties Between Peace-Loving Forces.

The dialogue was opened by Romesh Chandra, president of the International Forum for Ties between Peace-Loving Forces. Representatives from all continents on the planet spoke about the most pressing task of our time -- to avert the threat of nuclear war and strengthen peace and peoples' security. The participants in the dialogue were unanimous in the desire to do everything to ensure that 1986, proclaimed as International Year of Peace by the United Nations, is marked by real progress for the better in international affairs.

The speakers emphasized that people of goodwill throughout the world appraised highly the program for the elimination of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, put forward in the 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Participants in the dialogue also emphasized that the termination of nuclear tests offers a real way toward the termination of the arms race. This is precisely why the peoples approved the Soviet Union's initiative to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and its decision not to conduct any nuclear tests after 31 March provided the United States also does the same.

Maud Frolich, Sweden's representative at the Vienna forum, read an address from the Swedish Peace Movement, which cites an interview given by O. Palme on the day before his death. "Let us believe," he said, "in a mutual and verifiable ban on nuclear weapon tests. A test ban offers an opportunity and time for talks and deliberations. The verification of its observance must be stepped up. It is obvious that if all nuclear explosions are terminated we will live in a safer world. I see 1986 as a year of enormous possibilities, and we all must make our constructive contribution today to ensure that the existing potential materializes."

The participants in the Vienna dialogue meeting adopted a number of documents. One of them expresses indignation and alarm in connection with the U.S. intention to conduct another nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site 8 April. The documents which were adopted contain an appeal to step up the struggle for the elimination of the nuclear threat. It is necessary to act jointly. The main task now is to strengthen peace.

HUNGARY SUPPLIES INSTRUMENTS FOR SOVIET FUSION PLANTS

LD071419 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 7 (MTI) -- Experts of the Central Physics Research Institute (KFKI) of Budapest have developed plasma-diagnostic instruments that Hungary will deliver, in the framework of CMEA cooperation, to thermo-nuclear fusion installations under construction in the Soviet Union. According to plans, the world's fourth large-size installation will become operative in the Kurchatov Institute in Moscow in 1987.

Some of the diagnostic instruments connected with the device to be established in the Soviet Union are designed and produced in other CMEA countries. Experts of the Central Physics Research Institute of Budapest have developed two instruments in the sphere of advanced technology. One of these measures the radiation of plasma in the range of X-ray waves, and defines the composition and temperature of the plasma on the basis of the strength of this radiation and wave-length. The component parts of the instrument, consisting of several sensing devices, were designed and made at the Nucleus Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and at the KFKI. The X-ray sensors are assembled at KFKI and seven pieces are to be delivered to Moscow this year.

Hungarian experts have begun development of the other instrument, a special infra-red laser source necessary for the so-called interferometre suitable for measuring the density of plasma.

Experiments with the world's fourth largest-sized thermo-nuclear fusion installation are scheduled to begin at the end of 1987 in the Soviet Union. The 'Tokamak' T-15 type installation will also be used by researchers of other CMEA countries for various measurements. Several small installations are operating in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and experts make use of these to solve certain partial tasks and to try out new methods.

In Hungary, the small-size Soviet-made Tokamak at the Central Physics Research Institute is used to examine the various vibrations of plasma and the movement of the impurities in it. Hungarian experts developed the plasma-diagnostic instruments on the basis of experiences acquired this way.

USSR TO JOIN VIENNA CONVENTION ON TREATIES

LD071606 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr (TASS) -- By a decree issued on 4 April 1986, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decided that the USSR is joining the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

EEC REALIGNS CURRENCY TO COMBAT U.S. 'PRESSURE'

LD071850 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- Following commentary by Ivan Ablamov, a TASS news analyst:

At their meeting in the Netherlands, the finance ministers of the EEC member countries passed a decision on a new exchange rate realignment of the currencies of the nations belonging to the so-called "currency snake". The French franc has been devalued and the West German mark, the Dutch guilder, the Belgian-Luxembourg franc and the Danish kroner have been revalued. The change in the parities of the national currencies pursued, in part, the aim of assisting France. Yet, it reflects, in a large measure the wish of the Common Market member countries to oppose U.S. trade and currency pressure, which has recently become intolerable.

It is noteworthy that the decision of the ministers has been taken in the wake of a fresh outbreak of currency instability in the West European exchange markets as a result of very strong pressure of the dollar on the French and Belgian francs. Prior to that Washington threatened in a high-handed imperial manner protectionist measure against the farm produce of the EEC member countries on the plea that the terms of Spain's and Portugal's accession to the EEC have been detrimental to the U.S. food exports.

The USA demanded that the EEC member countries should cancel within thirty days the provisions of the treaty on Spain's and Portugal's accession to the "Common Market" limiting the import of farm produce from the countries, which do not belong to the EEC, into those two aforementioned countries.

The defiant attempt of the USA at forcing its diktat on the Common Market member countries in the field of their agricultural trade, Washington's wish to act in the West as the supreme judge of all issues, including economic ones, could not but touch off a wave of indignation in Western Europe.

"The mad American wolf is again baring its teeth", this reference made by the Belgian newspaper "LA CITE" was typical of the reaction among the West European countries, where the actions of the USA were evaluated as the wish to torpedo the EEC's farm policy, to infringe upon the trade positions of its rivals in the world markets, and simultaneously, resolve its own foreign trade problems at the expense of its allies.

The EEC charged the USA with waging a "trade war". As the West German "FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE" said, agreement was reached at the meeting of foreign ministers of France and the FRG in Bonn on joint actions against trade restrictions imposed by the USA against the "Common Market" countries.

To all appearances, these actions have also been substantiated by measures in the monetary field. "The situation which has emerged on both sides of the Atlantic after Washington's new strike is reminiscent of a military one in many respects, the French newspaper "LE MONDE" said in conclusion. It is absolutely obvious that Washington's impudent claims are in increasing conflict with the interests of even its closest partners.

TSVETOV CONDUCTS ROUNDTABLE ON ASIA, PACIFIC

LD071655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0840 GMT 7 Apr 86

["Roundtable on Questions of Security in Asia and the Pacific" presented by Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, Comrades. Today we are gathered around the roundtable not in the studio of All-Union Radio, but in the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. Taking part in the roundtable are leading Soviet scholars concerned with the problems of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. I will introduce them to you as they take part in the conversation.

The composition of participants arises from another unusual feature of today's roundtable. It is devoted not simply to recent international events, but to those concerning the Asia-Pacific region. In analyzing these events, we would like to discuss Soviet policy in the area as it was formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress. But first, a few words about the position of the Asia-Pacific region in world economy and politics, and the dynamism of that area's development. Let me remind you that the 27th CPSU Congress pointed out the growing significance of this area. I would like to invite Vladimir Nikolayevich (Khlynov), doctor of economic science, to speak:

[(Khlynov)] Today the entire Pacific region plays an ever more important role in both the world economy and in international relations. About half of all mankind lives here, and currently more than 50 percent of all industrial output is produced here. Not only that, but this region is responsible for about one-third of all foreign trade links. If we compare the countries' economic growth rates, we can see that the countries of this region are developing faster than the West or the United States. This is aided to a large extent by such factors as the presence of significant energy and raw material resources, the existence of a highly developed transport infrastructure and so forth.

[Tsvetov] Academician Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy has devoted his activity to studying the history of this area. We now ask him about problems in this regard:

[Tikhvinskiy] As our chairman has already said, in Asia and the Pacific basin region, the dynamism of economic development significantly surpasses the economic growth rates observed in European countries. This is taking into account the huge natural resources and human potential of the Asian countries and the dynamism of the developing young states of this area, and the fact that in the Asian region there are such large socialist states as the Soviet Union, the PRC, the SRV and the DPRK.

Other large countries such as Japan, the United States, and Indonesia, are also in this area and have recently been acquiring ever-growing importance. It is not fortuitous that in the Western press one comes upon such assertions as that the 21st century will be the century of the Pacific.

This region, however, is also fraught with a huge concentration of military danger. Numerous unsettled conflicts continue in the area that carry the risk of escalating into large-scale conflict. Therefore, the question is posed in all its urgency that we must not wait until the end of the 2d millenium to settle these conflicts and to make this region one of peace, prosperity, neighborliness, and mutual cooperation.

[Tsvetov] Sergey Leonidovich, forgive me for interrupting you, but it seems to me that it is very relevant here to point out the basic reason for the huge difficulties in the movement toward peace, prosperity, neighborliness, and mutual cooperation among the liberated countries of the Asia and Pacific area -- and such countries form the majority here. The party congress spoke of this: It is the plundering of the liberated countries by imperialist powers through unfair trade and capital investment that does not stimulate the development of the liberated countries, but which is very profitable for the imperialist countries.

And finally, militarism, which is the fruit of imperialist policy. I invite Georgiy Fedorovich Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to express his opinion on this point.

[Kim] The ending of the arms race is the very first essential condition for the development of the huge area that we call the region of liberated countries.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said perfectly correctly in his 15 January statement that in place of the principle imposed by militarism of arms instead of development, the opposite order should appear: disarmament for development. At the moment, just think, the simply astronomical sum of $1 trillion is being spent every year on armaments and military needs on earth. Of this, the developing countries spend about $150-160 billion. This, comrades, comprises about 16 percent of the entire world's military spending. And what does $160 billion mean for the liberated countries, including, and perhaps most especially, for the Asian countries, bearing in mind that more than half of mankind lives in Asia?

A second factor: There are now 18 million people under arms in the developing countries. They are the most active part of the male population. Then, in order to support the army and military production, another 240 million people in the developing countries -- not the developed, but the developing countries -- are involved.

So this system of the global arms race is drawing the individual developing countries in, in a most active way, and even at faster rates, and so-called hotspots of miniarms races are formed, which draw in others. This has the well-known domino effect: One country arms itself, buying new arms and new weapons, and the neighboring country immediately responds by doing the same. It is now calculated that every year 70-75 percent of all arms thrown into the arms market are bought by developing countries. They are the main consumers, so to speak, of this industry, this business, this military business.

Furthermore, in recent years what I consider a very dangerous tendency has appeared. I mean the establishment in a number of Asian and African countries of their own military production, especially in Asian countries. It is now calculated that military production has been organized in about 30 developing countries. They produce aircraft, missiles, and other expensive weapons which to a large extend devour these countries' material, scientific, and human resources.

An even more dangerous trend is that many developing countries have crossed the threshold of creating nuclear weapons. At the moment there are about 15 or 16 countries among the developing countries that could very quickly begin production of nuclear weapons. Many of these are on the Asian Continent.

The current rates of military spending in developing countries, which, I repeat, comprises 6 percent of the GNP, leads -- and just think about this figure, comrades -- to a 2 percent decrease in the yearly rates of economic development in the developing countries.

[Tsvetov] I would like to add the following to what Georgiy Fedorovich Kim said: The arms race is one side of militarism. The other side is the aggressive actions of imperialism, primarily by the United States.

Two elements of the so-called strategic triad of the Pentagon, with which Washington strengthens its neoglobalist ambitions, are present in the Asia-Pacific region. What are these elements? Atomic submarines, of the Ohio type, which go on military patrols in the Pacific. Second, strategic B-52 bombers, which are on duty close to the Asian Continent. To this must be added Tomahawk cruise missiles, deployed on the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Throughout the postwar period, Asia and the Pacific Ocean have been used by the United States as a sort of proving ground for the testing of various kinds of military and political doctrines. These involve turning back communism, waging limited wars, and following doctrines formulated in turn by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, and Ford. Now coming into force is the doctrine of low intensity conflicts. Although we we the first manifestation of this in other areas of the world -- remember Grenada and the Gulf of Sidra off the coast of Libya -- its main target is nevertheless the Asia and Pacific zone. It is no accident that the Pentagon retains in this area the greatest percentage of U.S. troops deployed outside the United States. I ask Dmitriy Vasilyevich Petrov, doctor of historical science, to give his opinion on this question.

[Petrov] It must be said that militarily the United States attaches particular importance to the Asia-Pacific region as a whole. Suffice it to say that out of the eight military alliances that the United States has, one way or another, it has formed five of them with countries in this region, both multilateral and bilateral alliances. Within the overall system of those alliances, the United States gives pride of place to two of its allies: South Korea and Japan.

South Korea today has been turned into a major U.S. bridgehead on the Asian Continent in direct proximity to socialist countries -- the Soviet Union, the PRC, and the DPRK. There are more than 40,000 U.S. soldiers and officers there, and what is particularly important is that South Korea has become the chief region for the stationing of U.S. nuclear weapons on Asian territory. At the same time, the United States is pursuing a course of rapidly building up the combat might of the South Korean Armed Forces. The Army of the Seoul regime today numbers about 700,000 men -- the largest of the capitalist countries in the region. Georgiy Fedorovich Kim spoke here of the inordinate burden borne by the developing countries that are being urged into the arms race, and South Korea is one of the most vivid examples of this. It is a country whose economy is one of the most militarized in the world; about 40 percent of its budget is spent on military needs. One can imagine what is left over for social needs and why South Korea has one of the lowest socioeconomic levels in the world. The point, however, is not just that the U.S. Armed Forces on South Korean territory are being built, and not just that a rapid militarization is taking place, but that a direct threat is being created for neighboring countries.

Now, let us take a look at what is happening to the Japanese-U.S. alliance. Japan has been turned, as you know, into one of the chief bases of the U.S. Armed Forces. There are 127 various military installations here out of the roughly 300 which the United States has in the entire Asia-Pacific region. But that again is not enough. Japan, in violation of the basic provisions of its Constitution, has today become one of the most powerful military forces in the world. U.S. military experts calculate that its Army currently ranks roughly sixth or seventh among the armies of the capitalist countries in terms of firepower, mobility, and other combat parameters.

When we look at the military ties between the United States and South Korea and between the United States and Japan, we see that what is missing, as it were, in this triangle is the third and last line -- that is direct military links between Japan and South Korea. However, while there is no formal treaty of that kind, does this mean that there are no contacts and relations at all? No, it does not. That is where the secret lies, that there is a buildup of nonformalized contacts and relations which in practice take the place of such a treaty or agreement. Primarily, the closest possible military ties are maintained through the United States, with which both Japan and South Korea, as I have already said, have official military treaties.

Their weaponries have been completely standardized. The United States trains the command corps of the Japanese and the South Korean Armed Forces under a single program. Strategic and operational plans are coordinated. In summary, we can say that in practice this alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea is becoming more and more clearly defined and is becoming a more and more dangerous and destabilizing factor in the Asia-Pacific region.

[Tsvetov] Here I would like to return to what academician Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy said about the region being fraught with an enormously concentrated military danger. The reason for that is not only the knocking together of the aggressive U.S.-Japanese-South Korean alliance that Dmitriy Vasilyevich Petrov spoke of, also lies in the fact that the United States, promoting the militarization of the economies of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Singapore -- of which Georgiy Fedorovich Kim spoke -- is striving to make those countries their direct military allies. What do you have to say, Sergey Leonidovich?

[Tikhvinskiy] Another thing I would like to draw to the attention of those present is that the Asia-Pacific region is one where U.S. imperialism is trying by all available and unavailable means to stop the growing inclination of the people of that region toward socialism. This striving on the part of U.S. imperialism to unite these countries into a market economy and set them against the socialist countries, resorting here to military and political pressure on the countries of the region, contains a great danger and a great threat.

[Tsvetov] At the 27th CPSU Congress, the idea was suggested of starting coordination and then pooling of efforts in the interests of finding a political settlement ot the problems that complicate the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. The all-embracing system of international security that was formulated at the congress could well become the ultimate aim of such efforts. Naturally, the ending of all nuclear tests, which the Soviet Union is calling for so insistently, could affect the situation in the region in the most favorable way. After all, there are nuclear test sites belonging to a number of countries in the Pacific and adjoining zone. The Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, is working for peace and good-neighborliness in the Asia-Pacific region. I would like to mention here the initiative of the MPR, the DPRK, and the socialist countries of Indochina. At our roundtable is Mikhail Leonidovich Titarenko, doctor of philosophy, whom I will ask to speak.

[Titarenko] I would like here to stress the importance of such initiatives as those of the MPR, including the holding of a broad consultative dialogue between the states of the Asian Continent with the aim of drawing up and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. As we know, that initiative was supported by the Soviet Union. It must be said that in the speeches by our guests from the Asian states at the 27th congress, these ideas of both the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- ideas aimed at strengthening peace and security -- were also not only given further support but were put in more specific terms. In this connection, I would like to stress the importance of the active steps taken by our Korean friends. These, first and foremost are the initiatives regarding the elimination, or initially the reduction, of the political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula. Another aspect of this is the search for ways of solving the great national task -- the unification of the homeland, with the question of an inter-Korean summit meeting standing on the agenda.

A whole package of initiatives has been put forth by three socialist countries of Indochina to solve the Cambodian problem and to normalize relations with the PRC. The Vietnamese comrades, showing goodwill and demonstrating their readiness for a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN countries and the PRC, stated that they were ready to withdraw their volunteer forces from Cambodia by 1990 regardless or whether a political solution to the Cambodian problem is achieved or not.

They are ready for political contacts and dialogue with Sihanouk and Son Sann in order to achieve national reconciliation and, subject to the removal of the Pol Pot clique, the holding of free general elections after the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia.

Finally, of long-term significance, I think, is the initiative put forth by the socialist countries of Indochina, and which is actively supported by the Soviet Union, to create a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Tsvetov] In other words, the socialist countries envisage both bilateral and multilateral measures which at some stage could lead to a search for a common, comprehensive approach to solving the problem of security and peace in the Asia-Pacific region. Mikhail Leonidovich, what is the position of the PRC on all these issues?

[Titarenko] The statements and actions by the PRC regarding questions of peace and security have recently contained proposals and initiatives that are in keeping with, or have something in common with, the corresponding proposals, including the far-reaching program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons which was put forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January 1986.

I would like to recall very briefly these, as I would call them, are common or coinciding positions. Both the Soviet Union and China have pledged no first use of nuclear weapons. Another important thing is that both the Soviet Union and the PRC — although each in their own way -- have come out with a proposal for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Another thing in common with our initiative and proposals is the PRC's view that the ending of nuclear tests should be started first of all by the Soviet Union and the USA, and then, after halving their nuclear forces, it should be started by the other nuclear powers including, of course, the PRC. Here there is also a certain closeness in our positions. The PRC comes out with criticism against the United States on the questions of star wars.

To sum up, comrades, although there are certain differences between the Soviet Union and China on questions of peace and security, there are also points that coincide with -- and this was stressed in the Central Committee report at the congress -- the potential for cooperation to make a mutual search for ways to secure peace and security in the Far East.

[Tsvetov] A component of the all-embracing system of international security that was proposed by the 27th CPSU Congress is a renunciation of the policy of economic blockades and sanctions and the establishment of a new economic order. In other words, close and mutually advantageous trade and economic relations should lead to peace and cooperation among states. At the start of our roundtable discussion, Doctor of Economic Sciences Vladimir Nikolayevich (Khlynov) began to speak about the economic problems of the Asia-Pacific region. Vladimir Nikolayevich, could you please continue with your thoughts.

[Khlynov] There is, of course, no doubt that developing mutually advantageous foreign trade ties is an important way of ensuring peace and security in the region. Trade has always been, and always will be, the business of peace. I would like to remind the comrades here that in the 10 years from 1970 to 1980 the volume of the Soviet Union's foreign economic links with this region increased by over 50 percent over the previous decade. Moreover, we conduct trade here not only with the socialist countries of the region, but also with the developing countries, virtually all of them, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines. We also conduct trade with the capitalist countries: Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. This shows that for the development of mutually advantageous foreign trade relations social systems do not matter. The social systems may be different, but both sides must have an interest in trade.

Together with the normal foreign trade operations, such forms of cooperation as compensation agreements have recently assumed a substantial and wide scale. In particular, chemical enterprises have been set up in the Far East on a compensation basis which have then gone on to produce goods for export. What a good idea, too, it would be to think about a second construction project of the century, so to speak, on the lines of the more than 3,000-km long Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline which went into service in 1984 to deliver gas to the Pacific countries.

[Tsvetov] Among us is Valeriy Petrovich Chichkanov, director of the Economic Research Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Science Center and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He, of course, has something to say about trade and economic ties in the region.

[Chichkanov] I also agree with the opinion that the Pacific Ocean should not divide, but unite people. The forms of association are indeed various, and as experience, world experience, has shown, the development of foreign economic ties and others really does provide the chance for (?strongly) uniting people.

I would like to support this thesis with some examples. Literally very recently, last year the peace train, as journalists called it figuratively, left southern Yakutiya for Japan. The train was loaded with coking coal from Neryungri. In this way, the activity of one of the biggest projects being implemented between Japan and our country on a compensatory basis was stressed. It is a project that will function up to the year 2000. I did not mention this example by chance, because as experience has already shown, the development of long-term projects is truly important. There is a very interesting project connected with exploiting the Sakhalin shelf for oil, which is today also being implemented along with the Japanese.

I would like to speak about another form which more closely links the peoples of the Pacific basin countries, and particularly us as Far Easterners, with the countries of the area. This is the development of scientific relations. In particular, the Far East Scientific Center is implementing the development of a number of joint projects with countries of the Pacific basin -- Japan and the United States. What is interesting is that very recently they completed a project with the western states of the United States and issued a monograph with the title: "Soviet-American Relations in the Pacific Ocean Zone: Past, Present, and Future." In studying these possibilities in detail, we came to the conclusion -- and this affects not only the western states of the United States, but also Japan and a number of other countries of the Pacific basin -- that today our countries' economies complement each other. This complementarity will not come to an end tomorrow, for example, or the day after. That is, it seems to me that the further development of such forms will give us the chance to really turn the Pacific Ocean into a zone of peace, and to do everything to make sure that it really does unite the people who live there.

[Tsvetov] In conclusion, I would like to hand over the microphone to Aleksandr Sergeyevich Dzasokhov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, who gathered us all for this roundtable.

[Dzasokhov] It is well-known that our country is not only a European state but that it is also the biggest one in Asia. It is therefore quite natural that in its foreign policy activity the CPSU and the Soviet state take into account the fact that in the extensive Asia and Pacific area complex and worrisome situations could arise. In these complex conditions, dear comrades, the CPSU and the Soviet state are persistently conducting a policy aimed at a just settlement of the hotspots of conflicts and tension.

Last year our country presented a whole package of proposals on the creation of an atmosphere of trust, neighborliness and cooperation between the people of this extensive region, and invited the states of Asia to coordinate and unity their efforts in the interest of a political settlement of the urgent problems of the Asian Continent. This peaceful and farsighted line was confirmed in the materials of the 27th congress.

I would also like to stress that it was on the Asian Continent in the postwar years that remarkable initiatives arose, including the Bandung principles. Let us recall the prophetic words of Marx, that the Pacific Ocean would be the ocean of the 20th century. May Marx' dream come true, so that the Pacific Ocean basin becomes an ocean of peace, neighborliness, and many interesting deeds that might serve mankind in its humanistic aspirations and save the peoples of Asia and the Pacific, and those of our entire world, from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

[Tsvetov] This is where we end our roundtable conversation. All the best.

U.S. DENOUNCED FOR ATTEMPTS TO 'UNDERMINE' UN

LD080844 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

A regular session of the Special Committee on the Charter of the U.N. and the strengthening of the role of the organization opened Monday at a tense moment of the escalation by Washington of the war against the United Nations.

In keeping with the decision of the 40th General Assembly session, the top item on the agenda of the committee's session is strengthening the role of the United Nations Organization in maintaining peace and security, which acquires particular topicality in the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations.

The striving of the international community to use effectively the instrument of collective cooperation of states, including the United Nations, the largest and most authoritative organisation, in solving key issues of our time generates undisguised irritation in Washington. In its attempt to complicate to the maximum the activity of the United Nations, to hamper the normal participation in it of sovereign countries, which pursue the policy unsuitable to the United States, the U.S. Administration has recently taken a whole number of arbitrary unilateral steps in violation of both its own commitments to the U.N. and norms of international law. These are illegitimate demands made on a whole number of states concerning the size of their U.N. missions, the attcks on UNESCO and other specialized agencies which are not to Washington's liking, financial blackmail of the U.N., the launching of slanderous campaigns against it in the press and the moves to create an atmosphere of intimidation and terror around foreign diplomats accredited at its headquarters in New York.

The U.S. actions give rise to natural indignation in the international community which calls for taking decisive measures in order to counterpose effective actions to strengthen the United Nations to cowboy-style arbitrary moves designed to undermine it.

WPC'S 'ASIA WEEK' TO 'DEMAND' END OF U.S. POLICIES

LD052355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] By decision of the WPC, the democratic public of various countries will mark 5-12 April as Asia Week. Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov comments:

Asia Week is marked each year with the aim of galvanizing Asian peoples' efforts directed toward achieving peace in their continents. This year, the WPC's initiative is especially necessary and important, for it is precisely in Asia that the most dangerous conflicts are taking place. I am thinking of Israel's aggressive behavior toward the Arab states and the Iran-Iraq war. It is in Asia that the most restless borders have developed -- the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, across which the counter-revolution in Afghanistan receives military and material assistance from imperialism; the Pakistan-Indian border, across which infiltrate agents exacerbating civil strife in India; the Cambodia-Thailand border, where the Pol Pot remnants are happy with the two countries' good-neighborliness. Asia is seen by imperialism as a second front against the socialist countries. If we include the Pacific Ocean zone, adjacent to Asia, here are concentrated the majority of U.S. bases outside the United States.

It is this situation in the continent which lends a clearly expressed anti-imperialist nature to the current Asia Week. The peoples of Asia are presented with two cardinally different approaches to solving the burning problems of their continent. The first of these, the Soviet approach, ensues from the all-embracing system of international security proposed at the 27th CPSU Congress, a system which is universal and perfectly feasible in Asia. The other approach, the U.S. one, is expressed in Washington's new doctrine under the name of the strategy of low intensity conflicts; in other words, a doctrine which envisages possible U.S. interference in conflicts such as the Israeli-Arab or the Iran-Iraq conflicts. Such interference is real, not only in the Near East but also in the Far East: The U.S. assistant secretary of defense has stated, and I quote, that the U.S. border now lies more than 5,000 miles west of the Golden Gates of San Francisco.

The slogans which will accompany demonstrations, rallies, and conferences in the Asiatic countries during Asia Week will include an appeal to support the proposals by the USSR, the other socialist states and participant states in the Nonaligned Movement to establish relations of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation on the continent. The slogans will express the demand for an end to the U.S. policy of exacerbating hotspots of military-political tension, the very policy which has been given the name neoglobalism.

GILASHVILI VIEWS MIDDLE EAST, WORLD ISSUES

PM081052 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 4 Apr 86 pp 18,19

[Interview with Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by Mustafa al-Bakri in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Al-Bakri] Why is the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continuing despite the fact that you bear aloft the standard of world peace?

[Gilashvili] We strongly support the achievement of a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan, but the main stumbling block on this road is the intensive U.S. interference and the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs by some other countries. There is in particular the billions of dollars in aid given to the enemies of the revolution. I would like to say in this regard that there is an agreement between us and the Afghan Government regarding the stages of withdrawal of the Soviet forces as soon as foreign interference ends and steps are taken by the countries concerned regarding this matter and guarantees are laid down to ensure that interference is not resumed. The forces stationed in Afghanistan will then be withdrawn.

[Al-Bakri] When Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat signed the 11 February accord with King Husayn you announced your rejection of the agreement and you even attacked it. What are your reservations regarding the provisions of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, which is now facing a severe crisis?

[Gilashvili] The Jordanian-Palestinian accord, as is known, does not enjoy the support of some of the Arabs. Also it does not enjoy the support of the majority of the Palestinian factions. The reason appears to be the provisions of this agreement, that was first submitted to Washington for approval. The aim of the agreement is to curb the PLO's role in the peace process and eventually abolish the PLO from existence and delete the principal problem of a settlement regarding the establishment of an independent Palestinian state from the agenda. I do not think that there is any use in dwelling too long on the question of the agreement because life itself has killed it.

[Al-Bakri] How do you view the present dispute between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat?

[Gilashvili] If what happened between King Husayn and the PLO leadership is called a dispute, then we are sincerely sorry for any disputes that occur in the Arab world. We call on the Arabs to close ranks and to unite in order to confront the dangers threatening them. The events of the past years have proved that the aggressor's weapons do not differentiate between Arab targets in Beirut, Tunis, or Baghdad.

[Al-Bakri] Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko recently visited Iran. What is the reason for his visit and what is your attitude toward the Iranian attacks on the Iraqi borders, given that your country has a friendship treaty with Iraq?

[Gilashvili] Our attitude toward the Iraq-Iran conflict is simply that we are strongly opposed to the war and against the continuation of the destruction that is being inflicted on the people of Iraq and Iran. We are opposed to this war because it leads to escalating military and political tension in the Gulf region and in the Middle East in general. This war is a source of joy for both the United States and Israel. Its continuation is a means for greater Arab dispersion and for weakening their struggle against Israeli aggression in the Middle East. We are currently seeking to reactivate good offices efforts within the framework of the United Nations and other international bodies with the aim of helping to end this war. Regarding the Soviet first deputy foreign minister's visit to Iran there is nothing unusual in it. We seek to establish good relations with all countries that wish to establish such relations on the basis of mutual respect, whether these countries are big or small, advanced or developing.

[Al-Bakri] Do you believe that it is possible for an international conference for solving the Palestinian problem to be held shortly?

[Gilashvili] The reasons for lack of progress in achieving peace are well-known. The United States has done and is still doing all it can to benefit from the present state of tension here and to hinder the achievement of the Arab peoples' legitimate rights, foremost of which is the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. In the first place, because of the content of our philosphy, we are optimistic. Victory will be for the just cause because history is always on the side of people in their struggle against the enemies and conspirators. With regard to an international conference, we believe that the Soviet proposals on this subject are gaining increasing recognition and support. An international conference could lead to a just settlement without being used as an umbrella to reach agreeements concluded behind the scenes.

[Al-Bakri] What about your attitude toward the PLO and the question of its national unity?

[Gilashvili] We support the unity of the Palestinians in order to overcome the critical situation within the PLO, which has to play an important role in the struggle for gaining the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The principal objective is the unity of Palestinians on the basis of an anti-imperialist principle. Faruq Qaddumi [head of the PLO Political Department] took part in the 27th CPSU Congress meetings.

[Al-Bakri] What is the state of your relations with the Gulf states? Is there any hope of establishing full political relations in the near future between the USSR and Saudi Arabia?

[Gilashvili] We are for establishing cordial relations with all the Gulf states on the basis of the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs. This is beneficial for both sides. An example of this is the fruitful cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union in various fields. I am sure that there is nothing that could hinder the strengthening of good relations between us and the countries of the region. The same thing can be said about Saudi Arabia. The Soviet Union was among the first countries that recognized its independence. This played an important role in bolstering its sovereignty and in the Saudi people's success in the struggle against the colonialists' attacks.

[Al-Bakri] Recently you held the 27th CPSU Congress. It has been said that changes have been made in the political and economic course of Soviet policy and that the door is open to further changes. What is the economic view and what are the changes that the Congress has adopted?

[Gilashvili] The 27th CPSU Congress has laid down the future programs of economic and social development in our country for the coming period. The most significant thing in this regard is that in our future programs we rely on the realistic achievements of the past years. In fact in the past 25 years we have rebuilt our country and achieved tremendous rates of success in the economy and culture as well as in the social field.

[Al-Bakri] How was this achieved and what were the rates?

[Gilashvili] National economic production, for example, has increased sevenfold, national income fourfold, and industrial production fivefold. Here are some of the figures as an example. Oil production increased from 148 million tons in 1968 to 600 million tons in 1985. Gas production increased from 45 billion cubic meters to 643 billion cubic meters. But on the other hand we know our shortcomings and difficulties as well as the policies that are unsuitable for our economy. For this reason, during the congress we incorporated, in the basis of our strategy for the future, the theory of speeding up economic and social development in order to give dynamism to production and to modernize the production forces. Therefore we expect the implementation of the measures approved to lead to an increase in national income by twofold [di'fayn] by the end of the century and production capacity to double [marratayn] [as published]. This is in addition to improvements in quality. We are also looking forward to increasing the resources directed toward improving the citizens' living conditions during the coming 15 years by twofold. We also aim to raise realistic profits [as published] for all citizens. For the achievement of all these objectives we undoubtedly rely on the masses' creative inventiveness and the maximum utilization of available resources. We believe that the acheivement of these objectives should be followed by the achievement of world peace which we seek and desire.

[Al-Bakri] A few days ago, the Soviet Union announced its decision to halt nuclear testing in response to an appeal by the leaders of six countries; India, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece. Do you believe that there is a possibility of the United States agreeing to halt nuclear testing?

[Gilashvili] Nuclear tests are one of the results of the arms race that allows the production of modern and more sophisticated nuclear weapons. Therefore, we are aiming at reaching agreement on halting all nuclear tests as a first step toward disarmament.

[Al-Bakri] But what is your attitude toward nuclear arms control?

[Gilashvili] If the United States agrees to stop all nuclear testing on a mutual basis, then we too are prepared to agree on control using national means and international measures even if they may require on-site inspection. In any case, the Soviet Union's decision to halt nuclear tests is considered a new element in the proposal to begin bilateral Soviet-U.S. negotiations on this issue in Moscow, Washington, and Geneva next April.

[Al-Bakri] Is it for this reason that you are betting on the establishment of the new economic order and why you link it to halting the arms race?

[Gilashvili] Yes, we believe in the establishment of a new world economic order that would ensure equal economic security for all countries. It is an indivisible part of the comprehensive international security system. We believe that stopping the arms race will allow for the provision of vast funds and resources that could be used in the interest of the development of all countries, especially the developing countries. It could also resolve the urgent problem of these countries, namely debts.

KAPITSA CHAIRS UNESCO MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD081239 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- The USSR's UNESCO commission held its regular meeting in Moscow today. It was attended by the heads of several ministries and departments, scientists, educators, culture and mass media officials, representatives of public organizations.

They discussed the commission's tasks in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and questions connected with the elaboration of UNESCO'S third mid-term plan for 1990-1995.

The session was chaired by Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister and chairman of the USSR's UNESCO commission.

REAGAN RECEIVES DOBRYNIN, GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD081803 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 8 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin had a meeting in the White House today with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in conjunction with the former's completion of his tour of duty as the ambassador of the USSR to the United States.

During the meeting a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was handed to Ronald Reagan, which analyzes the present state of Soviet-U.S. relations and substantiates the need for steps to improve them. Anatoliy Dobrynin and Ronald Reagan had a thorough exchange of opinions of these issues.

SOVIET, U.S. UN ASSOCIATION MEET; ARBATOV CITED

PM081328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin report under general headline "A Realistic Way to Preserve Peace"]

[Text] Washington -- A number of joint representative meetings and important discussions have been held here, with famous Soviet and U.S. scientists and public figures taking part.

A joint Soviet-U.S. session of the two countries' United Nations Associations was held. A delegation from the Associaton of Soviet Jurists conducted a dialgoue with U.S. colleagues from the organization Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control. Soviet scientists representing the USSR Academy of Sciences met with delegations from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and the Federation of American Scientists.

Your correspondent spoke with participants in the Soviet-U.S. meetings that took place in Washington. Academician G.A. Arbatov, leader of the Soviet delegation at the session of the United Nations Associations, emphasized that in the course of the discussion particular attention was given to the problems of curbing and terminating the arms race and preventing the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet delegation again drew the U.S. side's attention to the wide range of Soviet peace initiatives.

Particular importance is attached to the question of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union actively advocates their prohibition, perceiving this as the most realistic way to terminte the arms race. The continuation of nuclear tests by the United States cannot be seen as anything else but a demonstrative challenge not only to the Soviet Union but also to the entire world and all peoples, including the American people.

During the joint sessions of the United Nations Associations there was an active discussion on questions concerning the activity of these important international organizations and the consolidation of their prestige mainly as instruments of peace on earth. Having proclaimed 1986 to be International Year of Peace, the United Nations received broad support for this initiative from the Soviet people.

COMMENT ON U.S. LINKING OF LIBYA TO BERLIN BLAST

U.S. Uses Bombings as 'Pretext'

LD081250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] An essentially destructive and aggressive policy is being carried out by the U.S. Administration not only in questions of war and peace, but also in its approach to regional problems. There are more than enough examples of this.

Thus NBC TV has reported preparations for a new armed provocation against Libya. Two terrorist acts recently committed in Western Europe, which Washington sweepingly accuses Tripoli of involvement, are being used this time as a pretext. It has become known to the television company that the U.S. 6th Fleet is once again to be sent to the shores of Libya so as to finish the job, as Pentagon spokesmen stated.

Let me remind you that during the recent U.S. naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, Libyan territory was subjected to massive fire. Thus it cannot be ruled out that by finishing the job, they have in mind large-scale armed aggression against Libya. Simultaneously the administration is now trying to secure from West European governments the expulsion of Libyan diplomats from their countries. There are efforts here to internationalize the confrontation with respect to Libya. Let me remind you that until now all Washington's attempts to draw their West European allies into anti-Libyan actions have ended without result.

Campaign Tied to Nuclear Tests

LD090257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Apr 86

["International Diary -- Events, Facts, Opinions" presented by Konstantin Patsyuk with commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Text] U.S. mass media are stubbornly whipping up accusations against Libya in connection with its possible complicity in the terrorist act in West Berlin. There, as has already been reported, the blast of an explosive device took place on Saturday in La Belle discotheque. Two people were killed and some 150 were injured. According to foreign news agency reports, the responsibility for the explosion was assumed by three terrorist groups. Nevertheless, the United States is clearly attempting to use this case in order to stir up an anti-Libyan campaign. I request my colleague Viktor Levin to tell us in greater detail of this campaign and its aims:

[Levin] I will stress from the very start that it is not as if the United States has any proof or even any weighty indirect grounds for accusing Libya of organizing the terrorist blast in West Berlin. I will cite the most characteristic utterances by the American press. The terrorist action in West Berlin, the leading program of CBS television said, took place a week after the United States had ended its military maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. This arouses fears among U.S. officials that the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi has possibly begun a terror campaign. A similar formulation was also presented on the NBC broadcast: It looks as if the explosion in the West Berlin discotheque is part of a Libyan master plan for terrorist acts against American targets abroad.

From informed persons, the NBC correspondent continues, it has become known that this most recent explosion, it seems, was perpetrated in response to the recent American maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra.

As you can see the attacks are dotted with the words possibly, as it seems, etc, which somehow is evidence that only an assumption is being expressed. However, at the same time this assumption is being uttered so obtrusively without attempts to even substantiate it that the Americans -- who for many years now have had it suggested to them that Libya is allegedly nothing other than a bulwark of terrorism, and had this suggested to such an extent that many in the United States are ready to accuse Libya of all mortal sins without proof -- do not pay any attention to those conditional words. Moreover, such information, if one can call it that, is also being served with the appropriate sauce.

U.S. officials admit that so far they have no proof whatsoever that Libya is behind the explosion, ABC reports. However, it is reported that representatives of the FRG security service are believed privy to this. Why is it privy to this?! What confirmation of the U.S. view does the FRG security services have?! Never a sound of that. But the reproach has been made. Quite a few such examples could be cited -- sort of, it seems -- and then the thought is entwined in such as way as though the proof is on hand and is beyond doubt. The next day the conditional words disappear and confirmed accusations against Libya are in full flow.

The indecent method that the U.S. mass media are resorting to on the administration's instructions is typical of these very media. It is appropriate to ask the question why is this being done? For what reason? There are several answers. The first is that the U.S. Administration is being driven out of its mind by Libya's independent policy, its actions against imperialist policy. It is this that fosters official Washington's anger against Libya. But this is only the first answer.

The second concerns the problem why it is precisely now that the anti-Libyan campaign is being fanned so brazenly -- for there is no proof at all, not the slightest -- it is being fanned in such a way that by its organizers' design it must muffle everything on earth, including -- no, primarily -- the nuclear blasts in Nevada. For these tests throw down a challenge to world public opinion and wreck the moratorium on nuclear explosions for which the Soviet Union is fighting, not only with appeals to the U.S. Administration but also with practical actions, a unilateral moratorium that started as long ago as 6 August of last year.

I am sure that Washington cannot but realize that the new tests in Nevada will provoke a gigantic explosion of indignation. So, it was decided beforehand to muffle this indignation with a slanderous campaign against Libya. Dirty methods! Methods that are well matched with the policy.

U.S. Accused of 'Double Morality'

PM081134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

["IZVESTIYA Press Service" article: "A Double Approach Toward Terrorists" -- uppercase passage is a report by own correspondent G. Ustinov]

[Text] It has already been reported that a powerful explosion occurred in West Berlin's La Belle discotheque in the night of 4-5 April. It resulted in 2 persons being killed and some 150 injured, 30 seriously. A major fire ensued.

More than 500 persons were in the discotheque at the time, including U.S. servicemen stationed in West Berlin. About 50 Americans were injured in the explosion.

According to foreign press reports, responsibility has been claimed by three terrorist groups. Nonetheless, the United States is trying to exploit this incident to fan an anti-Libyan campaign. THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes: "In response to the latest terrorist action, R. Reagan's administration is asking West European governments to expel Libyan diplomats."

Foreign newspapers write that there is no proof at all of Libyan complicity in the West Berlin explosion. Even U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger was forced to admit this. Nonetheless, "the U.S. Administration has worked out possible scenarios for bombing Libya," the London FINANCIAL TIMES warns.

And so, there is no proof, but plans for bombing have already been drawn up. This is how Washington operates... It would be interesting to know what people in the U.S. capital will say when they read the following report:

KABUL -- TERRORISTS FROM A DUSHMAN "FIFTH COLUMN" CAUSED A POWERFUL EXPLOSION IN A BUSY KABUL STREET 6 APRIL. AS A RESULT OF THE EXPLOSION, 26 PERSONS SUFFERED INJURIES OF VARYING DEGREES. SOME OF THEM RECEIVED EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ON THE SPOT, OTHERS WERE HOPITALIZED. THE BUILDING OF THE "KABUL" HOTEL AND THE STATE BANK OF AFGHANISTAN OPPOSITE IT WERE DAMAGED.

It is perfectly clear who organized the terrorist act in this instance. Something else is also known: Who it is that trains the terrorists, supplies them with weapons and explosives, and generously finances them? It is, furthermore, well-known who receives them as guests of honor. What is this if not an example of double morality?

U.S. VIEW OF TERRORISM, REGIONAL CONFLICTS DECRIED

LD082108 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- Following commentary by Boris Shabayev, TASS political news analyst:

They in Washington are again fulminating, again calling their allies to rally under the banners of a "crusade" against international terrorism. They are again keeping to the old, beaten track: the U.S. Administration's senior and most senior officials are pointing their fingers towards Tripoli, Managua and, certainly, Moscow. They are bending over backwards, trying to find "Moscow's hand" among the ruins of blown up buildings or the wreckage of aircraft, find nothing to prove their allegations, but do not lose heart. Yet the main point is not the proofs, which do not and cannot exist, but the high pitch of the propaganda outcry about the Soviet Union's alleged "involvement" in international terrorism.

Mr William Casey, the CIA chief, does not stand aloof from that slanderous campaign and has again lashed out against the USSR. It might seem that that super-terrorist would do well to keep mum rather than attract too much attention to his own office, but he thinks he is in a position to "expose" someone... it certainly depends by what ethics he is guided.

As far as ethics of those in Washington, who are exposing international terrorism, is concerned, today's L'HUMANITE says that the CIA is trying to distract attention from the buildup of U.S. aid to the Angolan, Afghan and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. In other words they are using the ancient trick of crying thief as loudly as they possibly can.

I have recently returned for Afghanistan, where I could see with my own eyes and touch with my own hands all types of U.S.-made weapons captured from counterrevolutionary bandits, including mortars and grenade launchers, submachine guns, mines, and booby-traps. Now they have decided to add anti-aircraft missiles Stinger to that arsenal. The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR describes these missiles as an ideal weapon for the terrorists. Wasn't the passenger plane of the Afghan air company with 52 passengers on board downed a few months ago with a surface-to-air missile a test of that weapon's effectiveness in the hands of hired bandits and murderers? Washington supplies the same missiles to its mercenaries in Angola, the terrorist Savimbi gangs. The next clients to get the missiles are the Nicaraguan countras.

Such facts of Washington's direct encouragement for open international terrorism are so numerous and so obvious that it makes no sense to deny them. The vulgar propaganda trick of naming these terrorists as "freedom fighters" won't work. It won't work even in America itself. Thus for example, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, which is far from being in sympathy with progressive forces and movements, has drawn the conclusion that by assisting international terrorism and racism, the White House is leading things to even greater bloodshed in the world, and is lessening chances for a political settlement of the so-called "regional conflicts."

One cannot but agree with that conclusion. There is a direct connection between undeclared wars, all forms of export of counter-revolution broadly practiced by Washington and international terrorism. That is precisely why the Soviet Union, which rejects terrorism, consistently comes out for immediate peaceful, political settlement of crisis and conflicts, whether they be around Afghanistan and Nicaragua, or Middle East and Africa. And however hard the slanderers may try to present that clear-cut stand in a distorted light, they will never be able to do so.

APN CITED ON BACKGROUND TO BLACK SEA INCIDENT

AU082103 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 86 p 8

[CTK report: "Background of a Provocation; APN on the Recent U.S. Intelligence Operation Against the USSR"]

[Text] Moscow -- The analysis of the recent hostile U.S. action in the Black Sea has revealed new circumstances and facts. This is stated by APN, with reference to Soviet experts.

The penetration of the Yorktown cruiser and the Caron destroyer into Soviet territorial waters near the southern coast of the Crimea on 13 March 1986 was part of an extensive intelligence operation, the news agency remarks. The moment of penetration was synchronized with the overflight of the Soviet Union by Ferret espionage satellites. The U.S. warships stayed for more than 2 hours only 8 miles away from the Soviet coast. During that time their navigation route was crossed three times by the satellites, which are earmarked for radio and radiotechnical espionage.

According to reports in the American press, the two vessels mentioned above, which are used for acquiring special information about the USSR and its Armed Forces, were equipped with a multitude of monitoring apparatuses and other electronic devices. Such and similar operations, which are intended to trigger the Soviet means for uncovering, identifying, and warding off attacks in a state of emergency, are aimed at acquiring data that is then used for compiling plans for conducting real wars, APN emphasizes.

ARTICLE ASSESSES ROLE OF U.S. AIRFIELD IN HONDURAS

[S. Zyubanov article under the rubric "The Press Attests": "The Pentagon's Ruses"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has "reequipped" the small state of Honduras as a bridgehead for the possible use of the American Armed Forces in Central America, bypassing Congress in this matter. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL recently described the tricks to which the American military resorted here.

At the beginning of 1983, the magazine writes, Honduras had just four airfields, too small for conducting any serious military operation. Now, just 3 years later, this "shortcoming" has been completely eliminated. As though at the wave of a magic wand, 11 modern airfields with concrete surfaces, fuel stocks, weapons dumps, and barracks for the service personnel and soldiers have appeared in Honduras. And the majority of the airfields are in direct proxomity to the Nicaraguan border. And the Pentagon "rushed" all this through behind the back of the U.S. Congress, without obtaining its permission to fund the construction.

As is known, the Pentagon has its own millions that it can spend, for example, on conducting military maneuvers without asking obstinate legislators in Washington every time. And the American military has conducted such maneuvers in Honduras practically continuously since 1983.

Here, in addition to seeking to intimidate the partisans in El Salvador and the Nicaraguan Government, the war games have another function of considerable importance. American engineering units in Honduras are constructing airfields with corresponding surface structures and fuel and weapon dumps in the guise of temporary structures that are supposedly needed to conduct maneuvers. And so that Congress does not get wind of anything, military bookkeepers send it falsified reports on the cost of holding the "games." If these fake reports are to be believed, it turns out, for example, that it cost the Pentagon just ... $500 to construct one of these airfields! And road construction is still cheaper.

True, in the end the congressmen suspected deception. But in reply to their question W. Taft, U.S. first deputy defense secretary, declared without batting an eyelid: "The United States does not have a military base or any permanent structures in Honduras. Nor do we have any intention of constructing any..." However, the Pentagon itself recently totally exposed that undisguised lie. Its report to Congress outlines a 5-year program for the modernization of landing strips in Honduras and the construction of hangars, soldiers' barracks, and so forth at a total cost of $50 million!

The United States is continuing feverishly to create a springboard for aggression in Central America, sparing neither dollars nor hypocrisy.

U.S. TO SELL CHINA PARTS TO MODERNIZE FIGHTERS

LD090751 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 9 TASS -- The U.S. Department of Defense has notified Congress that it is going to sell 55 sets of aircraft electronic gear to China to be used in the modernization of Chinese F-8 fighter planes. The value of the deal is 550 million dollars. Each set containes a radar and air navigation equipment. The decision on the sale will go into force if Congress does not veto the deal inside of 30 days.

PRAVDA CITED ON ACTIVITIES OF PEACE CORPS

LD071427 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 7 TASS -- The American "Peace Corps" is nothing else but a tool of Washington's interference in the home affairs of the developing countries, says the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on that organization's activity. Acting under its signboard, the CIA, military intelligence and other secret services of the USA are engaged in an effort to destabilise the regimes unwelcome to Washington. They bend every effort in an attempt at undermining the trust of the population of the young independent states in the socialist countries. In personal conversations and through the mass media the "volunteers" are impressing on the inhabitants the anti-communist ideas of "Red menace", lauding to the skies the "American way of life". That organization's real aims, as the Mexican PRENSA LIBRE newspaper says, are to spread imperialist propaganda, collect intelligence and recruit agents...

The organization particularly badly discredited itself during the years of the dirty war waged by the USA in Vietnam, where "volunteers" were trying to establish order American style, the newspaper reports. In Brazil the "Peace Corps" was more than once accused of unlawful prospecting for minerals and was in the long run ordered out, as happened in the past in India. The same story repeated also in many other countries. A total of 30 countries have rejected the assistance of "corpsmen" as the volunteers of the "Peace Corps" name themselves.

In connection with the intention of the current United States Administration to intensify the activity of the "Peace Corps", the newspaper stresses that the U.S. President has recently signed a decree under which it is planned to expand the personnel of the corps to reach ten thousand, i.e. to double it by 1990. While in the past fiscal year, the organization's budget was 115 million dollars, in 1986 it will reach already 130 million.

The shameless attempts of the "corpsmen" at interfering on the affairs of other countires are a source of well-founded indignation for the freedom-loving peoples, the newspaper PRAVDA says in conclusion.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE BUDGET FINANCES 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD070723 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 7 Apr 86

["CIA -- Billions on Dirty Work" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- "The subversive activity of American special services has since long become one of the chief instruments of U.S. foreign policy," PRAVDA said today.

"But never before has the dirty work by the cloak-and-dagger agency been encouraged and financed so generously by official Washington as under the present administration which is sticking to a policy of state terrorism."

Referring to THE WASHINGTON POST, the newspaper observed that the intelligence budget for the 1987 financial year, starting on October 1, was set above 24 billion dollars. It was distributed between four arms of the service and espionage agencies -- the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Agency [as received] and the National Security Agency.

Under the Reagan administration, the size of CIA assistance to Afghan dushmans alone raised from 100 million to 500 million dollars a year, PRAVDA stressed.

In recent years, the CIA expanded interference in other countries' affairs to an extent compelling the administration to set up a special interagency committee to monitor the increasingly complicated system of covert operations. The group, which called itself the "208 committee", decided late in February to expand considerably four paramilitary operations. The obvious implication was that the matter concerned Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola and Kampuchea.

GROMYKO, LOMEYKO ADDRESS U.S. 'NEOGLOBALISM'

LD042237 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Apr (TASS) -- The world public saw a fundamentally new approach to solving the most acute problem of the day -- the creation of an all-encompassing system of international security -- in the Soviet proposals set forth in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Congress, Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko write in the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (April 1986).

Concern for the fate of the world is incompatible with the policy of preparing for war and banking on force. The authors note that it is only necessary to draw attention to this plain truth because virtually every day statements are made by representatives of the U.S. Administration that are peace-loving in form but conceal threats of sanctions and covert and overt interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Having started out with an appeal to understand the new realities of the world and to adapt to them, Washington came to the conclusion that now that the Vietnam syndrome is "happily over and done with" and America is on its high horse again, it is possible to establish order all over the world as it deems fit, in accordance with its imperial concepts of human morals, values and ideals. But where is the new political thinking here? For this is "neoglobalism" in its purest form, in other words, the old doctrine that everything is permitted, which proclaims the right of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and in the development of events in any part of the world.

At the present stage of civilization, the article notes, the human community has a vital need for a radical turn for the better, toward a stable normalization of international relations. In other words, we all need, in order to survive, a different -- or from the point of view of civilization, higher -- level of relations.

The new civilized level in international relations must rule out the strong-arm approach. Confrontation inevitably leads to a further arms race and raises the risk of nuclear war. Whether started intentionally (a first strike) or unintentionally (technical mistake, human error), a nuclear war could lead to the suicide of mankind.

The new way of thinking in the nuclear age, as the Soviet leadership has repeatedly noted, means renouncing the ambition of foisting one's own ideology, way of thinking, and values on others by force. Socialism rejects wars as a means of solving ideological arguments and contradictions between states. The advantages of social systems prove themselves by peaceful competition, not by the policy of "position of strength".

SCHOOLGIRL COMMENTS ON U.S. TRIP, REAGAN MEETING

LD042208 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 86

[S. Starodomskaya report From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today at the Soviet Peace Defense Committee at which Katya Lycheva told Soviet and foreign journalists about her trip to the United States.

[Lycheva] People there formed a kind of corridor and each one of them offered me his hand. I did not have enough hands to greet everyone and I ended up walking along like this. [video shows Katya crossing her arms]

[Starodomskays] In the United States Katya was representing all Soviet children, above all, those with whom she goes to school and carries out pioneer work. Therefore, all the smiles, handshakes, and good wishes from the children and adults who met Katya in the United States, were directed towards all Soviet children. At the press conference the journalists asked all kinds of questions, including the following:

[NOVOYE VREMYA correspondent] In the White House you met President Reagan. What was it like and, if possible, tell us what you talked about and the impression the U.S. President made on you?

[Lycheva] Well first of all, we went on a tour around the White House and then we were taken into a kind of hall where we met President Reagan. I brought him a toy from Soviet children, a globe that waves with one hand and has a little dove of peace in the other. I said that I am giving you this toy that shows you how all our people and all our children want peace. He said that he is no longer a child but that this is his dream as well and that he will try to do everything possible so that our planet becomes nuclear-free.

[Starodomskaya] It would be nice if that were the really the case. Many issues were discussed at the conference and whatever the matter in question, the whole essence of the conversation was that everything must be done to ensure that people in different countries understand each other better, and that means trust each other. Here is the conclusion reached by Katya:

[Lycheva] All people throughout the world are brothers and sisters. They must...[Unidentified male speaker] be friends...

[Lycheva] ...must be friends and, of course, not kill each other.

MULATOV STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF USSR-PRC COOPERATION

OW090135 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Mulatov commentary: "Cooperation for Strengthening Peace in Asia"]

[Text] In response to a proposal by the World Peace Council, political and social organizations in many Asian countries have recently launched the International Week of Asia and actively participated in antiwar activities. Following is a commentary by our station observer Mulatov, "Cooperation for Strengthening Peace in Asia," in which he will discuss the importance of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two socialist powers, the Soviet Union and China, in the struggle for strengthening the security of Asia.

One of the important aims of the International Week of Asia, sponsored by the World Peace Council, is to extensively mobilize all peace-loving forces to take effective action to shatter imperialist aggressive war preparations and strengthen the foundation for the security of Asia, so that it can become a continent of peace and goodneighborly cooperation.

Dear Chinese listeners, I believe the significance of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the struggle for a peaceful future in Asia is immeasurable. My reason for this is based, not only on the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence observed by our two countries in Asia, but also on the rich and fruitful experience in our cooperation in the struggle to thwart imperialist military adventures and aggressive schemes. The role played by the Soviet Union and China in stopping U.S. aggression in Korea in the fifties suffices to prove this point. Moreover, Chinese-Soviet (?combatant) unity in the late fifties enabled China to overcome the threat of imminent imperialist armed intervention during the so-called Taiwan Strait crisis, caused by the U.S. ruling clique. Here, I want to repeat not only that the past experience explains the merits of Soviet-Chinese joint efforts in the struggle for peace and security in Asia, but also that our two socialist countries face the important task of safeguarding peace in Asia and the whole world today. In order to create favorable external conditions for peaceful socialist construction, the survival interests of our two countries call for mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and China in the international arena.

It should be pointed out with satisfaction that the Soviet Union and China share identical, or similar, views on a number of fundamental global and Asian regional issues. For example, among the five nuclear powers, only the Soviet Union and China have promised not to become the first country to use nuclear weapons, and both countries are firmly opposed to space militarization. As for issues purely concerning Asia, both countries support Democratic Korea's proposal for a political settlement of the Korean peninsula issue, as well as maintain vigilance against the tendency of revival of militarism and revanchism in the policy of the Japanese ruling clique. It should also be noted that both the Soviet Union and China support the proposal by nonaligned countries to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace and unity, and for the Palestinian Arabs' just struggle. There exist great possibilities for cooperation between the Soviet Union and China for strengthening peace in Asia.

PRAVDA VIEWS JAPAN STAGE OF WEINBERGER TOUR

PM081343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Tightening the Reins"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger is making a 2-week foreign tour. Its itinerary includes South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia.

Washington is clearly alarmed at the growth of antinuclear sentiments in the South Pacific and, in particular, at New Zealand's refusal to let ships carrying nuclear weapons into its ports. They are also concerned about the fate of the American military bases in the Philippines. Moreover, the echo of the Philippine events has spread as far as South Korea, where actions against the dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan are assuming an increasingly mass nature.

Under these conditions, the Japanese newspaper SANKIE SHIMBUN points out, Washington is seeking to strengthen the strategic ties which link it with Tokyo and Seoul and also with Manila and Canberra. This was clearly demonstrated on the main stage of his tour, in Japan. The Pentagon chief set off for Hokkaido Island to inspect combat exercises by Japanese troops off the USSR's borders, and then for Misawa Air Base, where American F-16 fighter-bombers are stationed, threatening the Soviet Maritime Kray. The "star aspect" of Weinberger's trip also speaks for itself.

More than a year has passed since Nakasone declared in the United States that he regards SDI with "understanding." But the Tokyo ruling circles have not yet decided openly to follow the example of London and Bonn. For participation in the "star wars" program runs counter to three parliamentary resolutions at once: on investigating and opening up space exclusively for peaceful purposes; on renouncing the production, acquisition, and deployment of nuclear weapons; and on banning exports of military equipment and technology. Tokyo's retreat from these positions would give the opposition strong trump cards in the parliamentary election due this summer.

Therefore, a "quiet creeping" into SDI would be preferable for the Nakasone cabinet. I mean giving its blessing to the participation of private corporations in this program without signing an official document between the governments.

To make Japan a direct or indirect participant in the "star wars" program, to equip the South Korean Air Force with an additional number of F-16 aircraft, to expand military aid to the Philippines and Thailand as Southeast Asian "frontline" states (to use Pentagon terminology), to compensate for the crack in the ANZUS bloc by strengthening bilateral American-Australian military ties -- these are the chief aims of Weinberger's tour. It is perfectly obvious that Washington's new attempt to accelerate militarist preparations in the Asian and Pacific region is fraught with very dangerous consequences for the peoples of the states situated there.

JAPANESE MINISTER IN MOSCOW FOR FISHING TALKS

LD082059 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS - Prospects for developing Soviet-Japanese cooperation in fisheries are being discussed in the course of a visit to Moscow by Tsutomu Hata, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, which began today.

Hata is to have a meeting with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev.

One of the important issues on the agenda of the talks is reciprocal fishing in the two countries' 200-mile economic zones. Which was suspended last January in the absence of an agreement on the terms of such catching operations in 1986.

The terms have been dicussed for more than three months at a Moscow session of a bilateral commission on fisheries, which has been formed under the intergovernmental agreement of December 7, 1984.

Some issues have on the whole been settled now but there still remains disagreements on fishing methods and catch quotas. These should be ironed in a way complying with the demand for rational use of maritime resources.

The USSR and Japan have maintained close relations in fisheries for many years, with their experts cooperating in the preservation, rational use and reproduction of salmon species and in concerted studies of fish stocks in the northwest Pacific and exchanging science and technology documents and fish fry.

Soviet and Japanese ships whose crews include specialists of both countries have conducted joint catching operations since 1979. Last year Japanese fishermen participating in such operations caught thrice more crabs in areas adjoining the Soviet coast than in 1984.

ROK'S CHON TOURS EUROPE TO BOLSTER SECURITY

LD081620 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Seoul regime which is patronized by Washington and which heavily depends on Tokyo strives to get backing in Western Europe, too. This striving is the essence of a ten-day tour of the Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan which will take him to a number of West European countries and which started with a visit to Britain on Monday. It is the first time since the coming to power that Chon Tu-hwan makes a trip to Western Europe. Besides Britain, he also intends to visit the FRG, France and Belgium.

The London "TIMES" writes today that Chon Tu-hwan seeks to get West Europe's backing in matters related to South Korea's security. Going by what Washington and Seoul mean under such matters, -- and this was shown again by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent visit to South Korea -- the build-up of military preparations in the south of the Korean peninsula is envisaged.

The Seoul regime is now living through difficult times. A mass movement for democratic transformations that swept South Korea aggravates the political crisis of the dictatorship. Ever wider sections of the public rally around the opposition. They demand the revision of the constitution, the ensurance of fundamental civil rights. The campaign to collect signatures under the petition containing these demands assumed the unprecedented scope. It is intended to collect no less than ten million signatures. The recent stormy events in the Philippines were echoed in South Korea, giving a new impetus to the struggle against the regime of arbitrariness and violence. In these conditions the Seoul dictator and his patrons look for the ways to create the impression that the international positions of the regime are strengthened.

Now that the formation of the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo triangle is being completed, its sponsors seek to build a bridge to NATO, thus emphasizing Atlantic solidarity with a new bloc in the Far East, the result of Washington's policy of blocs.

Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Western Europe also pursues one more aim -- the widening of commercial and economic ties of the Seoul regime with EEC countries and using them as a new source of the financing of military preparations. According to the information of the British newspaper "FINANCIAL TIMES" the volume of trade turnover between South Korea and the EEC reached last year the record level of 5,900 million dollars. Seoul intends to double this figure within the next few years. Seoul which views the EEC as a vast market is backed by numerous Japanese and U.S. companies that are ready to use those ties to their own advantage.

The first day of Chon Tu-hwan's talks in London showed that not a word was said at them about glaring violations of human rights by the Seoul regime, about the rampage of lawlessness and police terror is South Korea. Those who so noisily proclaim themselves to be champions of human rights keep mum. Passed in silence is also such a vital question as the creation of conditions for peaceful unification of Korea, for withdrawal of U.S forces from South Korea, the relaxation of the explosive situation on the peninsula. And precisely this was demanded by the resolution of the United Nations General Assmebly that was adopted way back in 1975, at the 30th session of the U.S. General Assembly.

COMMENTS ON U.S.-S. KOREAN MILITARY COOPERATION

Moscow Sees U.S. 'Aggression'

SK031347 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 29 Mar

[Talk by unidentified station commentator]

[Text] Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, made the very noteworthy confession that the United States has sent its forces to other countries on at least 185 occasions since World War II in order to alter situations it believed threatened its political and economic interests. However, it is not necessary for Washington to send its forces to South Korea, which has been given an important role in the U.S. aggression strategy in the Far East. Large-scale forces of aggression have been stationed there for more than 40 years. Therefore, the White House has given none other than the Seoul regime an important role in realizing its foreign policy plan called the new globalist doctrine.

What is the point of this new political term used by the United States? This is aimed at establishing the right of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries in the global sphere, to wage [word indistinct] wars against these countries, and to conduct covert or overt operations of destruction -- in other words, the right to seek a policy of state terrorism. It is expected that Washington will have its cat's paws commit such vicious conduct. The Seoul regime is the first to be among them, because the Korean peninsula has long been within the sphere of the U.S. imperialists' authority. Various sorts of military exercises and mobile exercises have served as important means of intimidation. The large-scale "Team Spirit-86" military exercise of the United States and South Korea is completely compatible with the new globalist doctrine. Observers regard this as an exercise designed to invade the neighboring peoples. Conducting this exercise was designed to imbue other countries with militarism. A network of U.S. bases spread all over the world, like a spider's web, plays an important role in guaranteeing the realization of the neoglobalist doctrine.

In South Korea, there are 40 of the Pentagon's bases, where tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers are stationed. The southern half of the Korean peninsula has become a powder magazine of the U.S. militarists in the Far East. Various sorts of U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed there.

Another direction of Washington's neoglobalist policy is to incite its allies to strengthen their military power. Seoul plans to buy ultramodern weapons, including F-16 fighter-bombers; destroyers laden with missiles; and helicopters. During the period from 1985 to 1989, the Pentagon plans to supply South Korea with combat gear and military equipment worth up to $1 billion. [Word indistinct] and some Pentagon officials still regard John Foster Dulles' concept as a guideline. Dulles once babbled that even though it is part of Asia, Korea is like a peninsula that can be excised. Therefore, it is not surprising that the U.S. forces command is planning to test its ultramodern aggression plan to deal a so-called preventive strike against remote areas of the enemy country's territory while conducting the "Team Spirit-86" military exercise. Of course, the Pentagon is not planning to use only South Korea's territory. As it did during the turbulent war against the Indochinese people, Washington is calculating to use the Seoul regime's armed forces, which are 600,000 strong, in realizing its aggression attempt.

In his Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's general secretary of the Central Committee, pointed out that [passage indistinct]. Washington's act of involving Seoul in realizing its neoglobalist doctrine aggravates the situation on the Korean peninsula and the entire Far East and runs counter to the peace, security, and interest of this region.

It is the DPRK's peaceful proposals that can contribute to the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula. It is also the socialist countries' efforts and [word indistinct] in the struggle to promote peace and security for the people and to remove the danger of a nuclear calamity that can contribute to this. One of the prerequisites for removing the root of the danger of war, including the one on the Korean peninsula, is for Washington to give up its dangerous neoglobalist policy.

DPRK on 'Team Spirit' Exercises

PM080948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Peaceful Dialogue"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Apr -- The DPRK resolutely rejects the South Korean attempts to conduct a North-South dialogue from a "position of strength," an article published in the newspaper NODONG SIMMUN states.

While the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit '86" maneuvers are continuing with the participation of more than 200,000 servicemen, while nuclear-capable aircraft are taking off, and while airborne assault and other offensive operations simulating "strikes against the North" are being held, claims about some kind of "treaty from the North" are utterly groundless.

The newspaper recalls that, with a view to easing the tension in Korea and creating a favorable atmosphere for a North-South dialogue, the DPRK has proposed ending the holding of military maneuvers and has unilaterally taken steps in this direction.

DPRK ENVOY COMMENTS ON CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNING

LD042155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1805 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK for the years 1986-87 was signed in Moscow today at the USSR Foreign Ministry. Our correspondent Vladimir Savchenko reports:

The new plan provides for a further expansion of cooperation between the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and the DPRK in various fields, including agriculture. The numbers of Korean students, postgraduates, and people on non-degree courses at Soviet higher educational institutions will be increased. There will be an active exchange of artistic collectives.

On the Soviet side the document was signed by Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister. He noted that the new plan for cultural and scientific cooperation will promote the exchange of experience in socialist construction, the mutual enrichment of the cultures of our peoples, and a strengthening of the traditional links between the USSR and the DPRK.

Kwon Hui-kyong, the DPRK's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who signed the document, addressed those assembled. He said, among other things:

[Begin Kwon Hui-kyong recording in Korean, with superimposed Russian translation] Recently we marked the 37th anniversary of the economic cooperation agreement between the DPRK and the USSR, and this year we are marking the 30th anniversary of the agreement in the realm of culture and science. We are very content with the way that cooperation has been steadfastly developing on the basis of these agreements. Contacts between the two countries in the fields of the economy, culture, health care and sports, and in all spheres, are being enriched and deepened with every passing day; we will make every effort to successfully carry out this new cooperation plan, which will serve to strengthen friendship between the peoples of the DPRK and the Soviet Union. [end recording]

FURTHER ON WEINBERGER'S REGIONAL TOUR

Filipinos Protest U.S. Presence

LD081626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] According to news agency reports, the visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger to the Philippines was accompanied by mass anti-U.S. demonstrations, where participants demanded that the U.S. military bases on Philippine territory be removed. This report is commented upon by Sergey Fanton:

In its relations with the Philippines, Washington is most worried about the fate of its military installations. There are about 20 there, including the strategic Air Force and naval bases, Clark Field and Subic Bay. This is the largest U.S. bridgehead in the Pacific basin, and it plays a key role in the chain of U.S. bases extending from Australia via Micronesia, to the Philippines and Japan, to the Aleutian Islands. The status of the bases is determined by an agreement, foisted on Manila, which expires in 1991. As this date approaches, more and more Filipinos are speaking out in favor of removing the U.S. military presence and of conducting a more independent policy. Washington's argument, common knowledge for a long time now, about the so-called Soviet threat and the mythical need to protect sea communications seems unconvincing to Filipinos.

On the other hand, the threat the military bases themselves pose to Filipinos is becoming increasingly obvious. The news about the death of four Philippine workers after their having received a high dose of radiation in the O'Donnell military base evoked just indignation in the country. The source of the radiation is as yet unknown, as the U.S. command categorically refuses to give the authorities the appropriate information. At the same time the press reports that there have been frequent claims that the Pentagon has already sited nuclear warheads in depots on the Philippines. It has not been ruled out, the Manila TIMES JOURNAL writes in this connection, that the United States, while ignoring the national sovereignty of the Philippines has turned the country into an arsenal of strategic weapons of mass destruction.

Antiwar demonstrations continue outside the U.S. Embassy in Manila. Fifty-nine public organizations are in favor of the immediate removal of all U.S military bases and installations. The Filipinos do not want to resign themselves to the role of a nuclear hostage and hope that the changes now taking place in the country are not confined to purely outward, cosmetic alterations.

Weinberger Seeks Depots in Thailand

LD081802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] The chief of the Pentagon has started his stay in Thailand on an explicitly provocative note. By visiting areas bordering upon Cambodia this morning, where bands of Khmer reactionaries have entrenched themselves, and dropping in on the positions of Thailand's artillery, which has more than once opened fire on the territory of the neighboring states, Weinberger made it plain that in U.S. headquarters Thailand is still regarded as a bridgehead for intervention in the affairs of the countries of Indochina.

But this far from exhausts the purposes of his voyage. A plan to set up depots of U.S. weapons in Thailand is being discussed at talks held in Bangkok. Washington maintains that such depots are intended to be used exclusively by Thailand's Armed Forces in the event their national security is threatened. In its comment on that line of argument, the BANGKOK POST lamented that the installation of U.S. military depots might be seen erroneously as an infringement upon Thailand's national sovereignty. Are they really erroneous, these misgivings? Indeed, according to U.S. laws, the Pentagon may set up its depots in those countries only where U.S. troops are stationed. In this case, the following question would not be out of place: Are not U.S. soldiers going to appear on Thai soil in the wake of weapons so as not to violate the U.S. legislation in force, so to speak? In my opinion, such a possibility should on no account be dismissed.

But what a direct U.S. presence is fraught with has been vividly shown by the U.S. aggression in Indochina. Its infamous collapse delivered a strong blow to Thailand's prestige too, as it was from Pentagon bases on Thai territory that U.S. aircraft took off to bomb towns and villages of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. This was a bitter experience and not all in Thailand have forgotten it, by any means. As some of the country's leading scientists emphasized at a seminar in Bangkok held on the eve of Weinberger's arrival, storing of U.S. weapons could again draw Thailand into a military confrontation in the region.

Leaves Bangkok for Canberra

LD090851 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 9 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, making a tour of Asian and Pacific countries, today left Bangkok for Canberra.

During his talks in the Thai capital the Pentagon chief succeeded in imposing on that country's prime minister an agreement to start talks on the construction of arms and munitions depots on Thai territory for American "Rapid Deployment Forces."

The MAINICHI newspaper reported today, however, that Bangkok refused to give its final consent to the implementation of the dangerous design.

Weinberger's trip to Bangkok was marked by powerful demonstrations in protest at the establishment of a bridgehead for the gendarme "rapid Deployment Forces" in the country.

MORE ON ANGOLAN DOWNING OF S. AFRICAN PLANE

PM081314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Nikonov report: "Angola: A 'Hercules' Shot Down"]

[Text] Luanda -- Angola's ANGOP News Agency has reported that Air Defense Forces servicemen from the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] shot down on 3 April one of three South African Air Force "Hercules" transport aircraft from which the racists were dropping weapons and ammunition for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] gangs operating in the central provinces of the People's Republic of Angola.

It has been known for a long time from testimony by captures bandits and reports by local residents that the racists, under cover of night, regularly transport combat munitions for terrorist groups from the territory of Namibia. And even though FAPLA subunits have repeatedly captured parachuted and the military materiel from NATO and South African stores there were dropped, Pretoria still stubbornly refuses to admit that its Air Force is being used to supply UNITA gangs.

But, as people say, facts are stubborn things. The aircraft that was shot down is the latest piece of irrefutable proof of interaction between the racists and the traitors of the Angolan people.

Many Angolans with whom we spoke in this connection do not rule out that this time the "Hercules" aircraft were carrying weapons recently appropriated by the Pentagon and the CIA to support UNITA gangs, including "Stinger" missiles.

ANC OFFICIAL CALLS FOR RELEASE OF LEADERS

MB081749 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Today as part of our programs we have an ANC executive committee member, Henry Makoti, as our guest speaker. He is a veteran of the South African struggle for independence and has been jailed in South Africa because of his contributions to the antiapartheid struggle. Today we will talk about the situation facing political detainees in South Africa.

[Begin Makoti recording in English fading into Zulu translation] There is a mighty campaign being waged today, both inside South Africa and also internationally, for the release of political detainess in South Africa, heroes of the antiapartheid struggle in that county. Nelson Mandela's name naturally comes to mind. We believe that this campaign is of great significance since those in detention because of their fight against the racist regime, are beloved sons and daughters of South Africa. The masses love them and believe in them and refuse to listen to the racist government's hollow promises of change while their true leaders are still in jail. Any talks that take place and any forms of negotiation with the racist regime are a complete waste of time if the real issues that would lead to a better future for South Africans are not addressed. These people are not in prison because they have violated any laws but because they were fighting for their land of birth and the birthright of their people. The masses hold the work done in the struggle for freedom by these people in high esteem and while they remain behind bars the people will continue to ignore all of the Pretoria regime's statements of intent.

There are many leaders of the struggle that have been in prison for a very long time and South African jails are renowned for brutal treatment of prisoners, in particular political prisoners. The regime fears them and considers them a dangerous breed, hence the brutal treatment in order to break their will. The racist government uses all means at its disposal to achieve this. Nowadays the government uses deceptive rhetoric to deceive people into believing that it genuinely wishes to release the leaders of the struggle, but only on the condition that they renounce violent revolution. What does this mean? After all violent confrontation was not our idea but that of the oppressors themselves. They are the ones who use arms against our people who campaign against apartheid.

The South African Government is holding onto power through the barrel of the gun and that is the reason for the appalling bloodshed in the country.

For our part, we do not reject proposals for dialogue on the future of the country, but the racist regime insists on us laying down our arms while it continues its wanton use of arms against our people. That is unacceptable to us and our leaders in racist jails. They do not accept the demands of the National Party government.

Like our leaders we say that political prisoners should be released unconditionally so that they can return to live among their own people. We take the campaign for their release very seriously, and we are gratified to note that this campaign has been joined by many from the international community. [end recording]

HONDURAS COUNTERS U.S. CLAIMS ON AID REQUEST

LD090712 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Havana April 9 TASS -- According to reports from Honduras, the government of that country has officially refuted the American Administration's contentions that Honduras had supposedly asked the United States for military aid to the sum of 20 million dollars.

Recently the White House urgently provided this assistance to Honduras allegedly to repulse an "armed incursion" from Nicaragua. The aim of this action is to make the American Congress approve a bill on granting 100 million dollars of aid to the Nicaraguan "contras". The official Honduran statement, observers stress, again exposes Washington's attempts to justify preparations for direct military interference designed to topple the Sandinist government.

RSFSR JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS NICARAGUA

LD081243 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0630 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Managua, 8 Apr (TASS) -- Aleksandr Sukharev, RSFSR minister of justice and chairman of the Association of Soviet Lawyers, was here on a visit at the invitation of the Nicaraguan Association of Democratic Lawyers. He met the juridical community of Nicaragua, the leadership of the Justice Ministry and the Supreme Court, and servicemen of the Sandinist People's Army. Aleksandr Sukharev was received by Tomas Borge and Victor Tirado, members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

During the visit. the sides exchanged experience in development of the legal system [Pravovoye stroitel'stvo], and questions of strengthening the relations between lawyers of the two countries on a state and on a social basis were discussed.

During the meetings and conversations, the RSFSR minister of justice directed the attention of Nicaraguan lawyers to the need to consolidate the international juridical community if order to expose the policy of "state terrorism" of the Reagan administration with respect to Nicaragua, and to defend the Nicaraguan people's sovereign right to self-determination.

In his speeches, Aleksandr Sukharev acquainted the Nicaraguans with the implementation of the USSR's foreign policy, elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, the improvement of Soviet democracy, and the further strengthening of discipline and law and order.